



by any other name

the newsletter of the World Federation of Rose Societies' Heritage Rose Group

July 2012, issue 8

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Sakura, Japan, 2012**

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Dear All,

Sakura Conference publications

We have heard from Dr Yuki Mikanagi the following, which may be of interest to those who could not attend the Conference at Sakura last month.

The Handbook and CD of the 12th WFRS International Heritage Rose Conference in Sakura, 2012 are now on sale.

The number of copies we have are 25 copies of the handbook and 15 copies of the CD.

If you would like to buy the handbook and/or CD, please visit our website:
http://www.heritageroses.jp/conference-sakura2011/paypal/order_attention.php

Newsletter distribution

This newsletter is distributed only by e-mail. As communicators we would appreciate it getting the widest distribution possible. There are plans to get it available through the WFRS website. In addition anyone who wishes to receive their own copy should send their postal address and preferred e-mail address to theelliotts@shaw.ca. Back issues are also available from the same e-mail address.

With Rosy Greetings

Crenagh & David,
Communicators for the WFRS Heritage Rose Group,
Victoria BC Canada

from Australia

12th International Heritage Rose Conference, Sakura, Japan, 2012

BY SUE ZWAR, AUSTRALIA

At lunch time of Thursday May 31st an excited group of 160 heritage rose enthusiasts from 14 countries gathered at the Wishton Hotel in Sakura, all fired with the pleasure of meeting old friends, making new ones and discovering more about the joys the old roses have to offer.

A highlight for me was undoubtedly visiting and exploring the Sakura Rose Garden, especially as its director and chief protagonist is Mr Katsuhiko Maebara, the Chairman of the Sakura Conference, someone who'd personally done so much to help John and me as we prepared for our first visit to Japan. Here on our first evening the volunteers working at the garden welcomed us with drinks and a light meal after which we wandered at leisure through the many rooms of this garden.

The city of Sakura Rose Garden opened in 2006 in time for the Osaka WFRS international conference. It covers 13,000 square metres and boasts a collection of about 2,500 roses. There were fascinating areas such as the "World Species Rose Garden" where I could see many plants I had only read about previously. Similarly, the "Japanese Rose Garden" was very exciting especially as the species roses visited on the pre and post conference tours were there under cultivation. Then there was the "Yellow Rose Garden" where *Rosa banksiae lutescens* was a huge mound over a small gazebo - what a pity it had finished flowering. (This is a rose I haven't as yet seen flower, but have just acquired for my own garden in Coonawarra).

"La Bonne Maison Garden" held special significance as Odile Masquelier, who donated the 200 roses in this area, was a Conference speaker who held us spellbound with photographs of her exquisite garden in Lyon, La Bonne Maison. Similarly, the "Dreams of India Garden" was named for Viru and Girija Viraraghavan, also speakers at the conference when they described their dream of creating unique roses suited for warm climates. As Viru said "strive as you might, nothing can be as real as the roses of one's dreams" - perhaps, instead of "roses", we could also substitute "gardens"!!



Sakura Rose Garden

A new garden covering a large area meandering down a slope and intersected by a long stepped board walk under which water trickled, is the "Santa Maria Valley Garden", named after Helga Brichet's residence in Perugia, Italy. Helga was another speaker at the conference, describing Rudolf Geschwind and Louis Lens, two rose breeders with a passion for wild roses, using them extensively in their breeding programmes. She has donated 184 different varieties of roses including many rare Chinas and Hybrid Giganteas. Included here is the exquisite **Helga Brichet**, a pale chance seedling of **Complicata** and found in John Nieuwesteeg's garden.

Geschwind's Orden formed a spectacular large pink shrub and was a highlight and one I was very interested to see as I have recently been given this rose and didn't know anything about it.

A large central lawn was a very effective foil to emphasise the many magnificent structures of wood and metal housing such delights as **François Juranville** and **Bleu Magenta** growing over a wooden canopy where a brass ensemble entertained us, as well as ramblers such as **Bobby James**, **Treasure Trove**, **Veilchenblau**, and **Seagull** covering pergolas. **Gardenia** with its rich apple fragrance hung down over a rustic wooden arbour, a very attractive place to relax. It was in this grassed area that the meal was served and on the last afternoon of the conference we returned once more for a last nostalgic wander and a delicious afternoon tea.

The next day after a morning of stimulating lectures we headed off to La Maison des Coquillages, a French restaurant with a massive plant of *Rosa laevigata* completely covering its roof. What a shame we were a month too late to see it in bloom! Here we were given a very pleasant boxed lunch and I had my first taste of snail, very attractively presented in its shell. Then we walked from the restaurant over a wooden foot bridge attractively lined with pots of pansies and into the extensive garden planted in a series of terraces leading up the hill. Tall growing perennials and annuals - salvias, veronicas, foxgloves, verbascum, linaria, kniphofia, rudbeckia and lavenders - gave a very attractive and colourful vertical line. Steps were in wood while large rocks were placed strategically with small trees giving structure, one of them being a very healthy purple leafed Cootamundra wattle. Right at the top of the garden was a neat vegetable garden or "chef's garden".

From there we were taken to the Keisei Rose Garden & Nursery, an area covering 30,000 square metres and growing 7,000 roses. It was founded in 1959 and is one of the biggest rose gardens in Japan from where one to three new rose

varieties are released every year. Entry was through the nursery where extremely healthy roses were all displayed in large pots. Then a magical vista suddenly opened before us - acres of bushes, groundcovers, climbers and ramblers up poles, trellises, walls, gazebos and all manner of structures all in full floriferous bloom. Central were modern roses in attractively laid out beds divided by gravelled and grassed pathways. Further out up embankments came the older breeds - Bourbons, Portlands, Teas, Hybrid Musks. Interspersed were pillars and archways of ramblers while the piece de resistance was **Angela**, a large archway of solid pink from top to bottom.

A relaxing walkway around a lake and stream contained species arching their way down the grassed slopes. A magical afternoon.

The next afternoon we had to choose between lunch in a herb garden or in a sake brewery -

perhaps, not surprisingly, John and I chose the brewery

and a bus load of us headed off to a delicious lunch washed down with rose liqueur. After an extensive tour of the linuma House Sake Brewery the linuma family very kindly allowed us to wander through their family garden, a traditional Japanese style, making great use of rocks, water, azaleas and trimmed conifers and being designed up a steep slope with a backdrop of Japanese cedars, *Cryptomeria japonica*.

From there we went to the private garden of the Hanei family, a beautifully laid out garden begun 40 years ago by the present owners. **Pierre de Ronsard** welcomed us at the entrance with **Ballerina** and other pink roses beyond, both shrubs and climbers. A climbing **Papa Meilland** with its fragrant crimson blooms nodded in welcome to Matthias Meilland (his great grandson, one of the participants on our bus).

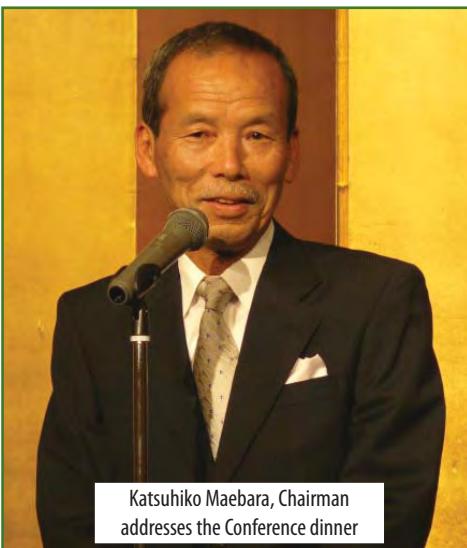
The driveway to the house divided the western cottage garden on the right from the traditional Japanese garden on the left which encompassed both the home and their private tea house. This invited quiet contemplation as one walked around the stone pathways winding between an array of conifers, camellias, maples, ferns and rhododendrons.



In the cottage garden a dense yet delicate tree I'd noticed in a garden the day before, was looking magnificent- the katsura or *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, native to Japan, with leaves like our Cercis. Apparently in autumn the leaves turn a rich russet and smell like chocolate. Nearby, arches over the winding pathways housed a variety of ramblers. Several areas with seating beckoned the visitor to relax and enjoy the views. Species geraniums, hostas, hellebores, lavenders and many spreading perennials ensured that every square inch of ground was covered. The largest gerbera flowers I've ever seen flourished in this garden.

Sunday was the final day of the Conference and again we had a morning of fascinating lectures including that given by our own Di Durston on the importance of preserving tea roses in our modern world.

During the afternoon we headed off once more, this time to the Kawamura Memorial DIC Museum of Art situated on 30 hectares of parkland where we could stroll around the huge lake enjoying views across the water and sit under the gigantic wisteria. The art gallery itself housed some priceless treasures - Rembrandt's *Portrait of a Man in a Broad-Brimmed Hat* and several of Renoir, Monet, Picasso and Matisse as well as some exquisite botanical drawings.



Katsuhiko Maebara, Chairman addresses the Conference dinner

That evening was the grand finale, the conference dinner and farewell, a sad time but also one of giving grateful thanks to every one of the Conference Organising Committee for everything that they'd done for us. Our Japanese friends had excelled themselves in ensuring that the every wish of every delegate was catered for with unfailing courtesy and goodwill. We will never forget the 12th International Heritage Rose Conference in Sakura 2012.



Dr Yuki Mikanagi with Dorothy Perkins at the Minamata Eco-park we visited as part of the pre-conference tour.

from Australia

the Flower Festival Commemorative Park, Kani, Gifu prefecture, Japan

BY SUE ZWAR, AUSTRALIA

It was a warm sunny day on 7th June after the International Heritage Rose Conference in Sakura that John and I were met by Mrs Teruko Nishida at Tajimi railway station for our long anticipated visit to this world acclaimed rose garden.

Mrs Nishida is a volunteer at the garden and she very generously gave up a whole day to guide me around the garden introducing me to all the wonders it has to offer.

The area covers 80 acres on undulating country and surrounded by densely wooded hills. Planting began in 1995 with an eastern section being added in 2005. This makes for a feast of roses in every shape and form and the huge colourful swags in the parking lot with a central giant sculpture covered by *Snow Goose*, *Félicité Perpétue* and *Francis E Lester* was but a forerunner to all I was to see inside.

The "Rose Cascade Garden" and the "Terrace Garden" the first sections seen when one walks in through the West Gate reminded me of Bagatelle with its formality of boxed hedges, standards in lawn areas and wide gravelled pathways for easy walking. Multiple standards of every height were displayed here with *Ballerina*, *Dortmund*, *New Dawn*, *The Fairy*, and a beautiful Japanese single pink rose, *Azumino*, especially taking my eye. Long borders of the same variety made huge swathes of cerise, red and white which cascaded down embankments and over the low stone walls.

There were swagged walkways where most pillars were planted with two different climbers, such as *Maria Lisa* with huge clusters of cupped single

tiny deep pink flowers teamed with the semi double soft pink *Apple Blossom*.

The "White Garden" was next with *Sally Holmes*, *Dundee Rambler* and *Astra Desmond* making a grand central statement while a long Italianate water rill flanked by two lines of standard *Iceberg* took central stage next door in the "Lawn Garden".

Then it was into the "Friendship Garden", probably my favourite section, a garden made in 2002 in association with the British National Rose Society. The structures here were all brick, walls and pillars, with maples, smoke bushes and golden robinias giving variety and perennials filling gaps. Austin roses were planted *en masse* and huge shrubs of *Teasing Georgia* were especially showy. *Phyllis Bide* made a grand statement on a bricked archway and *Ballerina* was magnificent with its large trusses of soft pink single blooms, the individual flowers seeming bigger than in Australia.

"Josephines Rose Garden" was next door, overflowing with Albas, Damasks, Gallicas and species and I was surprised to see a few relatively modern roses also featured here. Its centre piece consisted of three walkways overhung with ramblers and converging at the entrance where *Aviateur Bleriot* was at its best. The old moss rose, *William Lobb* was a highlight in this "room" as it wended its way up a pillar smothered in rich purplish crimson blooms and exuding its wonderful fragrance.

We then climbed onto a long curved viewing deck with an overview of the "Rose Breeders Garden", a huge circular area which used to be a baseball ground but is now divided into the sections where major rose breeders are represented. *Cherryland*, bred in Japan in 2008, really stood out – a huge mass of colour. It is here where a trial garden has been set up on the southern side and old garden roses cover the northern boundary. They were planted in groups of three, beginning with Tea roses and *Mme Berkeley* looked particularly lovely clothed in masses of muddled pink-apricot blooms. Height was given along this extensive walkway by a long shady avenue of viburnums, very welcome on this warm day. Moss roses were next and we

were intrigued by Zoé, a rose within a rose. The full gamut of historical roses flowed on – Hybrid Perpetuals, Chinas, Portlands, Bourbons, Gallicas and a few species.

Next door was a small garden, moving in its simplicity, entitled "Annes Rose Garden" and featuring a bronze statue of Anne Frank, with the roses **Nozomi** and **Peace**.

The "Fragrant Rose Garden" contained such roses as **Chapeau de Napoleon**, *Rosa centifolia*, **Papa Meilland** and the Delbard rose **Nahema**, well displayed on a pillar and one of the most fragrant roses I know. A lovely modern Hybrid Tea Japanese rose called "**Damask classic**" was also featured.

Another Japanese bred large Multiflora type shrub rose, **Azumino**, made a great rich pink statement planted *en masse* near a large eating and sales area – where we headed for next to partake of some welcome refreshment.

After a delicious lunch of Japanese noodles we headed off through a central park area where the long walkway was bordered with groups of Austins. We suddenly came across a second large rose area, the "World Rose Garden", the entrance lined with a long row of soft pink **Summer Morning**, a Kordes rose. This was the original rose garden planted in 1995. It runs down an embankment and the viewer can gain an excellent overview before wandering down a long series of steps into the garden proper. Here there were many Austins grown in large groups and all exceptionally healthy and vigorous. A long sweeping curve of **Marjorie Fair** was heralded by a group planting of **Laura Ashley**, a fascinating two tone pink Multiflora style Polyantha.

The piece de resistance, though, was a "presentation" of **Mozart**, backed with **Marjorie Fair** backed in turn with **General Testard** and overhung with a huge frame on which grew **Rusticana**, **Pierre de Ronsard** and **City Girl** all interspersed with white ramblers – a magical combination.

Lower down the slope **Lavender Dream** formed a long hedge before the descent to the old garden roses beginning with a small section of Rugosas. I was particularly impressed with how well the

Gallicas were displayed. They were all budded – no suckering here! – and given plenty of room to show off their voluptuous blooms. **Shigyoku**, the only Japanese bred Gallica, was covered with rich purple fully double blooms and **Sissinghurst Castle** was coupled with the Multiflora **Apple Blossom** tumbling down overhead from a trellis behind. The damasks were weighed down with the size and quantity of their blooms, especially the exquisite soft pink **Ispahan** and **Celestial**.

At the end of this section were the Noisettes growing along the end fence and leading down steps to the hybrid musks and other shrub roses. A steep slope behind was hedged with azaleas and fading upwards into bushland.

It was then onto the species, a special arrow shaped area leading down a valley with *Rosa eglanteria* trained over a wooden arched entrance. Here the species were shown off as they are meant to be grown, not restrained in a garden setting but tumbling down slopes in their natural splendour. I was particularly impressed with *Rosa multibracteata*, densely covered with attractive ferny foliage with small bright pink single blooms and prominent yellow stamens. I'd noticed this rose several times in Japan, admiring it each time. A second wooden archway of **Complicata** and *Rosa moyesii Geranium* led to the rear of this garden where white ramblers held sway tumbling down the slope – *R. sinowilsonii*, *R. heleneae*, *R.sambucina*, *R. fugisanensis*, *R multiflora*, *R brunonii* and *R laevigata* – the earliest of roses to flower and in this case covered with finished flowering bracts. I was very interested to see several small plants of *R. anemoneflora* with its tiny anemone like blooms. This rose, found naturally in Japan, had been referred to several times during the conference.

At the very back of this area was *R. roxburghii* var. *hirtula*, one of the roses we'd viewed growing in the wild during our post-conference tour, sometimes flowering, sometimes not, depending on the altitude of the local provenance. Here it was still flowering along with *R. roxburghii plena* and *R. roxburghii normalis*.

After enjoying some Japanese tea in the Tea House with Mr. Hitoshi Tomita, the head director of management, Mrs. Nishida took me up along

the viewing deck once more and to a long tunnel opening out to an exquisitely landscaped Japanese garden of rocks, moss, alpine planting and water and from there up a lift to the "Flower Tower" for a panoramic view over the whole park. What an experience and what a garden!

My very grateful thanks must go firstly to Mr Maebara, the Chairman of the Sakura Heritage Rose Conference who made it possible for John

and me to visit after the post-conference tour. Then to Mrs Nishida who took us to the garden and gave up her entire day to show me around (John as a non rose fanatic, found plenty to interest him in other sections of the Park). And finally to Mr Tomita who showed such generous hospitality and courtesy in allowing us free access to the great beauty of Kani's Flower Festival Commemorative Park.



Welcoming committee in Kyushu



Breakfast on the Kuma River with the backdrop of *Rosa multiflora adenochaeta*

Rosa multiflora adenochaeta (photo: Daphne Whitfort-Smith)

from Australia

Rosa multiflora var. *adenochaeta* and the pre-Conference tour

BY SUE ZWAR, AUSTRALIA

When twenty-two eager participants in the International Heritage Rose pre-conference tour arrived at Kagoshima airport on Japan's southern island of Kyushu, little did we expect the marvellous welcome that awaited us. A band of dedicated and enthusiastic volunteers were lined up at the entrance to the airport armed with a beautiful banner adorned with the rose we'd come to see growing in the wild – *Rosa multiflora* var. *adenochaeta*, or *Tsukushi-ibara* in Japanese. These volunteers spent the entire three days of our tour ensuring that our every wish was catered for. The banner was painted by artist Yukiko Ryugo, an exquisite rendition of this delicate and beautiful flower. We later went to an exhibition of Yukiko's work, delicate water colours featuring, mainly, forms of *Rosa multiflora*.

Tsukushi-ibara, because of its beauty and significance in Japan, was chosen as the symbol for the 12th International Heritage Rose Conference and when we saw it for the first time in its natural environment, we could certainly see why. Stretching before us for miles along the Kumagawa (River Kuma) was a mass of pink arching shrubs appearing out of the natural vegetation. There were large arching shrubs, small dense thickets of plants and colourful branches making their way up trees. The tiny healthy plants near the walkways was confirmation that **Tsukushi-ibara** was here to stay.

However, this wasn't always the case. Horticultural expansion, river debris and weeds, especially bamboo and kudzu, a smothering large leafed twining creeper that we saw frequently in forested areas of Japan, threatened the roses' habitat. Concerned environmentalists, especially Dr. Yuki Mikanagi (who was part of our pre-conference tour and an invaluable source of knowledge), were called in to give advice and in 2006 the Kumagawa Tsukushi-ibara Association was organised and volunteers began their work of removing weeds and cleaning the Kumagawa riverside. The area is now set up with a marquee from where food can be served and souvenirs sold and there are also extensive electrical cables running along the ground with plants being floodlit from various angles. A wide meandering asphalt pathway makes viewing these plants very easy.

Rosa multiflora adenochaeta differs from the Multiflora plants I have growing in my garden in a few ways. It has some prickles, not many, on the older branches. It also has burgundy glandular hair on its pedicels which looks very attractive. It produces its blooms in huge panicles, the individual flowers being larger than what I'm used to and the stamens being prominent and bright yellow. Most of the bushes had blooms that were mid pink with white centres, but there was the occasional white bush as well as flowers that were almost cerise all making for a very attractive display.

We later saw *Rosa multiflora adenochaeta* in several garden situations where it was always a crowd stopper with its healthy green foliage, attractive large rounded bush form and huge panicles of soft pink blooms.

The next morning we returned to the Kumagawa River and **Tsukushi-ibara**, by local train this time instead of our bus. Our band of volunteers, now personal friends, provided us with a scrumptious breakfast which we feasted on amongst these glorious flowers. How heartening it is to see these local species being so treasured and preserved.

from Australia

12th International Heritage Rose Conference and the post-Conference tour

BY SUE ZWAR, AUSTRALIA

After the fabulous conference we'd just experienced, we were delighted that the euphoria could continue as two bus loads of us enthusiastic rose lovers headed off towards Mt Fuji via scenic stop overs.

We drove via the Tokyo Bay Aqua-Line Express Way where the ingenuity of Japanese engineers and road builders was mind boggling. From huge multi-storied viewing decks in the middle of Tokyo Bay we could look out over the bay and back to the city of Tokyo bathed in brilliant sunshine. From there the buses continued in a tunnel under the harbour and Yokohama before emerging into daylight once more. What an experience!



It was then on to Kamakura where we viewed the Hasedera Temple housing a huge hollow statue of Buddha which some of us were able to get inside. From there we sampled the first of a delectable series of meals, a superb luncheon at the Kamakura Prince Hotel.

During the afternoon we drove to Atami City, a Japanese "French Riviera", and it was here that I experienced what was for me and many others, the highlight of the tour.

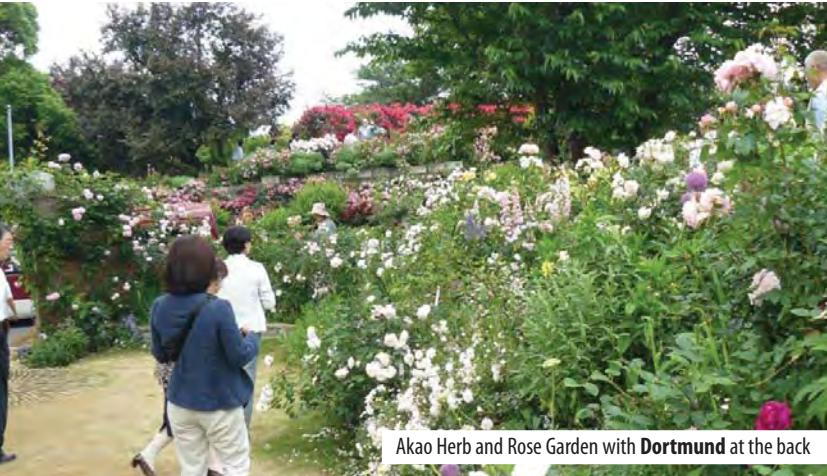
We were taken to the Akao Herb and Rose Garden on the outskirts of Atami City, a garden of 8.5 hectares meandering its way in a series of gardens down a rocky hillside and nestled into the mountain, the area overhung with Japanese maples, camphor laurels, conifers and cherry trees. We began our tour at the top of the slope with the restrained "Japanese garden" where bonsai'd conifers, rocks and raked gravel gave little hint of the riotous colour that was to come. It was then on to the "English rose garden" which was absolutely brimming with luxuriant voluptuous blooms. Large shrubs teamed with simple hardy perennials and annuals squeezed into every gap; archways and trellises filled the heights. From there, the view over the "Wedding Garden" brought gasps of amazement from us all. Spread before us down a steep slope was an

amazing array of roses in all shapes and sizes, trained up pillars and along swags, trellises of roses, bushes and shrubs. **Dortmund** covered a long walkway, **Lavender Dream** was hedged along a winding pathway, **Sally Holmes** formed a tall pillar and the signature rose that we came across in so many places – **Angela** – formed a bright splash of pink on much of the trellising. Wandering our way down this steep slope was a pure delight. Next came the “Cafe terrace” which was framed by an unlikely combination – the scarlet semi-double **Sarabande** and the aptly named yellow/orange **Sahara**. What a stunning picture this made. It was backed with white roses – swagged **Summer Snow** and **White Goose** and bushes of **Iceberg** and **Edelweiss**. And all along the high sloping rock face of the entire garden, trained along wires, was a variety of ramblers. At the base of this inspired picture was the “Herb garden”, set out in an Italianate style, geometrically designed with semi-circled hedges of green and gold conifers and Japanese

of Delbars and oak leafed hydrangeas to give some height and at the entrance were archways of **Pierre de Ronsard** and **Albertine**. I'll never forget the Akao Herb and Rose Garden for its sheer exuberance and abundance of colour and variety in both roses and other plants coupled with the ingenuity of design which made use of the difficult terrain so effectively.

The next day we headed north towards Mt Fuji in pursuit of the natural habitat of *Rosa hirtula*, a form of *Rosa roxburghii normalis*, with the same crinkled pink single blooms and chestnut like buds and hips, but growing into tree dimensions.

It was soon afterwards that our buses stopped at a lookout point and it was here that we got our first (and only) view of Mt Fuji, just as it looks in all the pictures, a scene from a fairy story – a single, completely symmetrical, volcanic mountain peak covered with snow. We were all very excited especially as we were told that at this time of the year the view is usually completely cloud covered.



Akao Herb and Rose Garden with **Dortmund** at the back

box coupled with low balustrades and offering a remarkable view over the rocky coastline far below. Here **The Fairy** was used extensively with its white and cerise sports, along with lavenders and rosemary with simple annuals and perennials filling in spaces – marigolds, begonias, dianthus, scabious, daisies, nepeta and campanula. Planted here were large groupings

next stop was at Ashinoyu Flower Centre where *Rosa hirtula* was growing in groves around the parking lot – again in tight bud. However, we took time out to wander through the centre which housed magnificent hydrangeas of many varieties in all shades of pink, blue and white as well as brilliantly coloured single and double begonias.

From here we travelled to the Hokone Botanical Garden of Wetlands, a unique place displaying most of the aquatic plants seen in Japanese wetlands and established in 1976. It was formerly a rice paddy area and is now a fascinating garden traversed by a series of board-walks meandering through a wonderland of swamp plants. It was here at 650 metres above sea level that we finally came across *Rosa hirtula* in flower – it was much photographed that day!!

Our final day took us high above the plains to 2,300 metres to “the 5th Station of Mt. Fuji” and the only day we struck rain and cold weather. It was here that Yuki Mikanagi, our encyclopedia of knowledge, took the more intrepid of us up a slope to see the tiny *Rosa nipponensis* struggling away on that bleak cold mountainside. A tiny suckering group of plants just coming into bud.

We then returned part way down the mountain to the final destination for John and me as we had to leave the tour half a day early. This time it was another unique and amazing experience, the Kawaguchi-ko Music Forest Museum at the foot of Mt Fuji about 800m above sea level. The complex was designed to emulate a grand French or German design (the castle of Versailles or mad King Ludwig comes to mind!) and the automatic grand pipe organ and musical complex had to be

seen, and heard, to be believed. At 12 noon in the garden an automated “conductor” played *Rondo Alla Turca* while the fountains moved in time to the music. Water was everywhere, running in well regimented streams around buildings, under bridges and into ponds. Topiariised conifers gave structure and weeping cherries and willows gave added grace and softness. Then there were the roses, mainly modern, adding colour and charm to the whole design. **Belle Story** and **Shropshire Lass** covered the wall of one building, **Dublin Bay** another and a bright single rose another. **Rosa banksiae lutea** in full flower smothered a gazebo, while **Rosa laevigata** with its exquisite white blooms flowered nearby, showed the high altitude of the Forest Museum.

Sadly we couldn't do this garden justice – it was off to the railway station after a sad farewell to all our wonderful rose friends and very hospitable Japanese hosts. Mr Maebara and his hard working committee are to be congratulated on the varied, fascinating and uniquely Japanese itinerary they chose for us, something we will always treasure. We can't speak highly enough of the courtesy, kindness and overwhelming hospitality we were shown at all times down to the smallest detail, to say nothing of the superb meals – a story in themselves!



Sarabande, Sahara and Ailsa Allen



from Argentina

finding Roses in Argentina

BY RAFAEL MAINO, ARGENTINA

Argentina, a land unexplored by rustlers of old fashioned roses, a country that for its location on the planet is in the antipodes of the world of roses, holds more than one surprise for those who decide to travel its huge territory, which with its great variety of climates and soils, has the possibility of growing all the varieties of roses existing in the world.

Forty years ago I chose to live almost permanently in San Carlos de Bariloche, a village at the west of Patagonia, at the foot of the Andes, with beautiful big lakes and native woods.

I said "almost" because I also spend seasons in Buenos Aires, where I work as an art restorer. For more than ten years I have been able to fulfil an old passion for roses in Patagonia, seeing how exuberantly they grow here.

I began to discover old roses growing, sometimes in a semi-wild state, in the surroundings of my little cottage, in farms and houses of former settlers, sometimes besides a dusty road, always growing luxuriantly and blooming persistently every summer and spring.

I wondered at seeing these roses, the same that were shown in the Flemish pictures I had restored more than once. I started planting cuttings in my garden, trying to preserve these scented old beauties, and so was born my interest in discovering their origin, their names, and their variety, as if moved by the same inclination that produced the anonymous paintings that came to my *atelier* (studio). So I devoted myself to portraying them in my watercolours and, of course, acquiring the corresponding bibliography.

I discovered that most of the rose varieties growing vigorously in this place of long stormy winters were of European origin, brought in by the first German, Italian, Swiss, and Spanish immigrants. They were mainly species roses: Caninas and Rubiginosas mostly, but also Damask, Gallicas and Wichuranas.

On the other hand, Hybrid Teas, Floribundas and Polyanthas arrived later on, more identifiable as regards names and origins. That is to say, the great mystery is raised by the former ones: fields hedged by **Excelsa**, **Dorothy Perkins**, and **Félicité et Perpétue** can be seen a hundred kilometres south of Bariloche, huge shrubs of **Duc de Cambridge** grow wildly around, a **Foetida Persiana** sits at the humble gate of an old crooked cottage, all of them of unknown origin. Groups of **Sericea Pteracantha** (var. *lutea*) can be seen around the Cathedral Church of Bariloche; these are identifiable as regards their precedence, for they were brought and planted there by a pioneer of the city, of Swiss descent, whose passion for species roses made her bring from Europe not only the **Sericea Pteracantha** but also varieties of **Moyesii**, quite a few **Rugosas** and **Moschata**.

Then there are the unidentified OGRs, of which four varieties have raised my interest since the beginning of my quest, being still unable to clear their mystery. I really hope to miraculously meet the knowledgeable expert who can solve this dilemma.

The above refers to the exploration of the area where I live. But then, a new chapter of my quest for unknown treasure begins in the warmer and damper climate of the pampas, much milder all in all: Tea roses. These, with their qualities and defects, were unknown to me, for they don't exist in Patagonia. The finding took place in some old *estancias* (estates, old farms) in the province of Buenos Aires, where I began to experience and value this variety, which seemed so refined in its shape, colours and perfume: the big transition between the old European and the modern

roses. Some Tea Roses of huge development and perfect sanity grow in these *estancias*, even though sometimes quite neglected.

The first Tea rose I found was one which remains unidentified, so I have named it after the owner of the land, Ms. Finita Ayerza. But then the findings went on: a probable **Souvenir de Mme. Leonnie Viennot** which covers about six square metres on a terrace of an *estancia* in Azul, Buenos Aires province; a probable **Duchesse de Brabant** in the small town of Santa Coloma, also in the province of Buenos Aires.

I am passionate about this search, but still alone in the difficult task of identification, for there are precious few records of the times in which these Tea Roses were introduced in Argentina, and we have no experts, so only guesses can be made according to the existing bibliography. I must give thanks for the edition of the wonderful book made by the Australian Ladies¹, which filled in a gap of information, and became very important to those of us who look at these forgotten treasures without being able to discover what it is, or its origins or characteristics.

This quest about Tea Roses has just started for me, for, as I have said, the warm area of Argentina is vast, and there are many possibilities that these roses grow, even in relative neglect, in old houses and *estancias* through the north and centre of the country. A long and patient pilgrimage lies ahead of me, trusting my intuition and the help of those who still keep old family farms.



1

Tea Roses. Old Roses for Warm Gardens by Lynne Chapman, Noelene Drage, Di Durston, Jenny Jones, Hillary Merrifield, and Billy West. Published in Australia, by Rosemberg Publishing Pty Ltd., 2008.

"Contessa Gambarotta"

This is a found Rose in a old farm in Bariloche, from unknown origin, flower only once, early summer, very fragrant, grows like a Gallica or Damask?, 2m height x 2m spread, prickles like Gallica, vigorous, totally healthy, sucker around the roots. The name of the original farm owner was Contessa Gambarotta, so I named this Rose "Contessa Gambarotta"



"Marta Pertile"

This Rose was given to me by a friend Marta Pertile, the only thing she knows about it is that came from Buenos Aires Province. It flowers only once, early summer, for a long period, strong Damask scent, 2m height x 3m spread, suckers, vigorous and totally healthy, full of quilled petals, quartered sometimes, 10 cm diameter, flower lonely or in a group of three or four. Strong prickles in old canes. Sterile, no hips ("C. Gambarotta" and "Gelainia" are sterile too, no significative hips). I call this one "Marta Pertile".



"Mrs. Finita Ayerza"

This Tea Rose I found in an old Estancia (old farm) of Buenos Aires Province, I give it the name of the owner, Mrs. Finita Ayerza. This rose changes a lot in colour and number of petals and shape, depending of climate and time of the season. I have planted cuttings of this rose in my Bariloche garden, and it flowers in flushes summer-spring still early winter. In Buenos Aires it flowers almost all the year.



"Josefina Ocampo": *Souvenir de Madame Leonie Viennot?*

This Tea Rose I found in an old Estancia in Buenos Aires Province. First I named the Rose "Josefina Ocampo", for the friend that invited me to this farm owned by her relatives. I planted cuttings in my garden and it grew vigorously 2m height in three years, and flower splendidly. Now I think the rose is probably *Souvenir de Madame Leonie Viennot*.



not New Dawn

This enormous Rose grows in a house of Bariloche City, in Tucumán Street, unknown origin, it flowers early season and repeat a few or nothing, later in the season. Medium to large flowers, double to semi-double. There are two plants, one back in the garden that covers the roof of the neighbouring house, and the other one at the entrance of the house. Light fragrance, dark and glossy leaves, five to seven leaflets. Similar to **New Dawn**, but not the same rose, more yellowish orange shadows in the inner petals of the open flower, and the leaves of darkest green.



"Gelainia"

This is a found Rose from an old farm of Bariloche, flower only once early summer, Gallica or may be Alba? style, fragrant, 2m height x 2 m spread, very healthy and vigorous, few prickles, like Gallica, it grows out of the fence of the farm of a family of Swiss origin named Gelain, so I call the rose "Gelainia"



Duchesse de Brabant?

This is a young plant from cuttings planted in my garden. It's a Tea Rose founded in an old cottage in Santa Coloma, a little town from Buenos Aires Province. I don't have photos of the original plant (I lost my photos of it). I think it's probably **Duchesse de Brabant**. These photos are from last year, but now the plant has grown more and is full of new buds, I can probably soon take new and better photos.





from Austria

Rudolf Geschwind revisited: Austria's contribution to the restoration and preservation of Geschwind's Rose Heritage

BY DR. JOHANNES REITTER, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Two harsh winters in a row extensively damaged many of my twentieth-century roses, but the twenty Geschwind roses which are grown in my garden remained more or less unimpressed by winter's temperature fluctuations and severe frosts. So sometimes I just cannot help but wonder how the rose world would have profited had another rose breeder continued Rudolf Geschwind's work of developing roses of great winter hardiness, vigour, health and beauty, building on the remarkable rose lines he had created. Sadly, there was no one after Geschwind's death to continue his work, which was nearly lost in subsequent years.

Apparently there also were none from Geschwind's family that desired to continue his rose legacy. Geschwind's own two sons were not interested in raising roses. His younger son, Leopold, reportedly even wrote late in his life that he had

an antipathy to rose breeding since in my youth I saw it as the reason for my father's lack of success, despite his vast knowledge.¹

Leopold's view may be understandable from the point of view of a son who watched the ups and downs of his father's professional career and was familiar with the financial problems Geschwind evidently faced until his dying day.

Those of us who highly esteem the excellent roses Rudolf Geschwind created respect him all the more for his successful work as an "amateur rose breeder." One has to admire Geschwind as he pursued his work of rose breeding, undeterred by all the obstacles he encountered during his life.

After Geschwind's death in 1910, Countess Marie Henriette Chotek purchased Geschwind's rose collection and seedlings and is credited as well with bringing a few of his seedlings into commerce in the late 1920's. Countess Chotek had built a famous rosarium which was considered one of the top rose gardens in Europe at the time. Sadly, in the aftermath of World War I and the economic depression of the 1930's she could not properly maintain her rosarium any longer. It was completely destroyed around the end of World War II.

Thankfully, after decades of neglect, Rudolf Geschwind's legacy and his roses have been rediscovered, nearly 150 years after his birth. A number of efforts began in the late 1970's to find and identify the Geschwind roses that had survived in rose collections in Europe and elsewhere in the world. Rose lovers in Germany, (the then) Czechoslovakia, Hungary and other countries set out to learn more about this outstanding hybridiser of roses. That a number of Geschwind's roses are now available to grow in our gardens is due to much effort over the last few decades.

From the beginning of these efforts, individual Austrians as well as institutions such as the Austrian Horticultural Society and the Rosarium and City of Baden contributed to the cause of restoring Geschwind's nearly-lost heritage and to re-establish the reputation and honour Rudolf Geschwind deserves for his achievements.

Geschwind Roses at the Rosarium Baden

The Rosarium in Baden near Vienna, Austria's National Rose Garden, is located in the former park of Castle Weikersdorf. Opening its doors in 1969, the Rosarium in Baden has more than 25,000 roses of nearly 1,000 varieties, which are grown in a spectacular park setting, complete with romantic walks, a pond, and historical buildings.

The Rosarium belongs to the municipality of Baden, which has, from the beginning of the 1980's, made ample room for Rudolf Geschwind's roses, thanks to both the Rosarium's management and advisory board. Gerhard Weber, director of the Rosarium since 1986, acts on this commitment to Rudolf Geschwind. He is responsible for expanding and maintaining one of the most complete collections of Geschwind roses available to the public. In the summer there are special guided tours for those who want to learn more about the history of these roses and their remarkable hybridiser.

Over the last 30 years about 45 varieties of roses attributed to Rudolf Geschwind have been collected, propagated and planted. Budwood for the plants was obtained from collections in many countries, notably from the Europa Rosarium Sangerhausen in Germany, from Pruhonice near Prague in the Czech Republic, and from Roseto Botanico Carla Fineschi in Caviglia, Italy.

A portion of the Geschwind collection at the Rosarium in Baden is located prominently in the centre of the park, across from the rose trial garden. Surrounded by a patch of *Nordlandrose* and a bed of the famous *Gruss an Teplitz*, there is a large granite monument which was erected in 1983 to commemorate Rudolf Geschwind and his accomplishments in the rose world. The other part of the Geschwind collection is found on a parterre in the front of Castle Weikersdorf. Quite a number of these roses are large specimens, breathtaking when in flower.

The Geschwind roses at the Rosarium in Baden give much pleasure to the visitors to the garden, but they are important for other reasons as well. These roses are a part of our cultural heritage,

which we do well to safeguard. They also provide rosarians with a gene pool of important garden roses and are important as objects of study.

Comparative plantings to thoroughly examine Geschwind Roses

Austrian rosarian Erich Unmuth, cooperating with the Rosarium in Baden, has been interested in Rudolf Geschwind and his roses ever since the late 1970's. His passion has led him to many countries and numerous rose collections and gardens, both public and private. He has pursued any clue or reference that might lead to more information about Rudolf Geschwind and his roses, and over time he has built a worldwide network of contacts, all unified by an interest in Geschwind and his roses.

Erich Unmuth obtained cuttings and budwood of hundreds of roses to propagate, grow and study. Early in his search for information about Geschwind and his roses, Unmuth realised the importance of thoroughly examining, questioning and possibly confirming the identities of roses attributed to Geschwind. Further, he also realised it was important to find out more about Geschwind's roses that had been introduced by nurseries without attributing them to Geschwind as the breeder. This concern for correct identification is echoed by Charles Quest-Ritson who wrote about Geschwind:

And because his work was for so long neglected, it is difficult to be sure that all the names we give to Geschwind's roses are correct. More than any other breeder, it is open to question whether the right names are attached to the right roses.²

Unmuth developed a tedious but promising practical approach to researching Geschwind's roses. He started extensive comparative plantings using roses from various world-wide sources to observe and examine them over a few years. This method of comparing living plants with their historical descriptions and integrating this information with the observations and experiences of others requires time and persistence. It has paid off in its results, however.

Erich Unmuth's Rosenkultivarium ("Rose Cultivarum")

Erich Unmuth's research and comparative plantings of Geschwind's roses began in his private garden. When it eventually became too small for all the planting projects, the City of Baden offered to provide land for the creation of a new study rose garden. In 2007 Unmuth transferred his roses to the new location in Baden and has since then expanded the collection further. The new garden is known as the "Rose Cultivarum."

The Rose Cultivarum is located on the outskirts of the City of Baden among fields. Surrounded by a deer fence, it might not look as impressive from the outside as the nearby Austrian Rosarium with its park features, buildings and ponds. Once you enter and take in the sights and scents of the vast number of rose varieties grown in an area of several thousand square metres, however, it certainly is spectacular.

This garden is a rosarium in the literal sense of the word. There are a few bulbs, annuals and some perennials in the upper part of the garden among the roses as well as a few solitary small native trees. The purpose of the garden is preservation and research, however, so it is filled almost exclusively with roses. The excellent health of these roses is striking, inasmuch as they are never sprayed.

The Rose Cultivarum: focus on Rudolf Geschwind

Erich Unmuth's main interest is growing roses from breeders that have a connection to Austria. Although his focus is on Rudolf Geschwind, roses from other important breeders such as Michael H. Horvath, Franz Praskac, Elsa von Württemberg-Schaumburg-Lippe and Dr. Felicitas Svejda are collected and grown in the gardens.

Another of Erich Unmuth's goals is to grow a comprehensive range of garden roses with plants from the important varieties of all rose families as well as all the species roses of the eastern Alpine regions. In order to compare specific rose cultivars from different sources, Erich Unmuth groups these roses together. In all cases where it

is possible to do so, he includes the supposed or known parent varieties. This way he creates ideal conditions to compare roses *in vivo*.

Preservation of rare roses is also a goal of Erich Unmuth. Quite a number of "back-up copies" of roses only grown in collections such as Sangerhausen are given a home at the Rose Cultivarum.

Collaboration and Cooperation

As important as the dedication and perseverance of individuals who research and preserve roses is, collaboration and cooperation among individuals and organisations is vital in order for various projects to be both substantive and successful. Over many years of working with roses, Mr. Unmuth also has collaborated with others. He works closely with the Europa Rosarium Sangerhausen in Germany, the Austrian Rosarium, Roseto Botanico Carla Fineschi in Italy, French rose collectors and nurserymen Raymond and Therese Loubert, German nurseryman Martin Weingart, as well as Austrian nurseries and numerous rosarians world-wide. The City of Baden and the Baden Garden and Park Authority, headed by Director Gerhard Weber, have been especially supportive of the Rose Cultivarum.

An important collaborative effort has been the work that Erich Unmuth has done with Andrea Buchmann, an Austrian historian. Mrs. Buchmann, also a rose lover, is very interested in the life and work of Rudolf Geschwind who was not only a hands-on rose breeder but a theorist and important author of several monographs as well. He also wrote scores of expert articles for magazines as well as comments, letters to the editor, profiles and other types of writing. Quite a number of these texts which heretofore were unknown were located by Mrs. Buchmann and have been instrumental in the identification of some cultivars. Thanks to Andrea Buchmann's literature and archival research, it also has been possible to re-evaluate certain periods of Geschwind's life. The cooperative work between Buchmann and Unmuth has led to an extensive article³ revealing the results of their research, which was published in the 2011 Annual of the German Rose Society (GRF).

Article on Geschwind in the 2011 Annual of the German Rose Society

The recently published 2011 Annual of the GRF contains an exhaustive article on Rudolf Geschwind by Andrea Buchmann and Erich Unmuth.³ The authors present a new appraisal of the life and work of this outstanding central European rose breeder, based on their collaborative research efforts.

A large part of the article deals with Geschwind's theoretical and practical work as a plant breeder. His innovative views and goals as well as his inventive methods of rose hybridising are explored. Using meticulous archival research and drawing extensively on Geschwind's books, articles and available diaries, the authors have shed new light on Geschwind, the "amateur rose breeder," and his work.

Additionally, Buchmann and Unmuth show how specific historical conditions during Geschwind's life time as well as circumstances of the ups and downs of his sometimes stormy professional life as a forester in the then Austro-Hungarian Empire are connected with his achievements and the problems in the rose world of the latter years of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

A primary part of the article is devoted to more than thirty portraits of confirmed Geschwind roses which are still available today. These unique portraits present the authors' comments and notes on the cultivars, which are drawn from their considerable research and personal observations of the roses over many years. Information and stories about the introduction and creation of the roses also are included. All of this is skilfully combined with many quotes from original material such as rose and garden periodicals and nursery catalogues. Geschwind's own words are most importantly included, selected from his published works and diaries. This synthesis makes for a vivid and fascinating read. Andrea Buchmann's splendid rose photos illustrate the roses beautifully, and add to the value of this article.

Further studies about Geschwind and his contemporaries in the rose world may reveal even more about this extraordinary hybridiser of roses who has been underestimated for a very

long time. However, I believe that Buchmann and Unmuth's article is an important step to better understanding and appreciating Rudolf Geschwind's work.

identities of Geschwind Roses thoroughly examined

Based on broad literature research and years of observations of the cultivars, Buchmann and Unmuth consider the following Geschwind roses as correctly identified:

- Gruss an Teplitz** (Hybrid Tea; 1897)
- Wenzel Geschwind** (Hybrid Tea; 1897)
- Dr. Hurta** (Hybrid Perpetual; 1867) This is the oldest of Geschwind's creations still available today
- Erinnerung an Brod** (Hybrid Setigera; 1886)
- Forstmeisters Heim** (Hybrid Setigera; 1886)
- Geisha** (Hybrid Multiflora; 1913)
- Siwa** (Hybrid Canina; 1910)
- Astra** (Hybrid Tea; 1890)
- Erinnerung an Schloss Scharfenstein** (Hybrid Tea; 1892)
- Ännchen von Tharau** (Hybrid Multiflora; 1886)
- Alpenfee** (Hybrid Setigera; around 1890)
- Meteor** (Hybrid Noisette; 1887)
- Corporal Johann Nagy** (Hybrid Setigera; 1890)
- Futtacker Schlingrose** (Hybrid Multiflora; c.1900)
- Wodan** (Hybrid Multiflora; 1900)
- Zigeunerblut** (Hybrid Bourbon; 1890)
- Eurydice** (Hybrid Setigera; 1887)
- Caecilie Scharsach** (Hybrid Perpetual; 1887)
- Anna Scharsach** (Hybrid Perpetual; 1890)
- Marie Dermar** (Hybrid Noisette; 1889)
- Josephine Ritter** (Hybrid Multiflora; around 1890)
- Leopold Ritter** (Hybrid Multiflora; around 1890)
- Antonie Schürz** (Hybrid Perpetual; 1890)
- Eugenie Marlitt** (Hybrid Tea; 1900)
- Geschwinds Schönste** (Hybrid Multiflora; c.1900)
- Geschwinds Nordlandrose I** (Hybrid Multiflora; 1884)
- Asta von Parpart** (Hybrid Multiflora; 1909)
- Trompeter von Säckingen** (Nordlandrose/Northland rose; around 1890)
- Prinz Hirzeprinzenchen** (Hybrid Multiflora; 1912)
- Zigeunerknabe** (Hybrid Bourbon; 1909)
- Parkfeuer** (Hybrid Lutea; 1906; often wrongly attributed to P. Lambert)

debatable Identities of Geschwind Roses

Problems of accurately identifying and confirming quite a number of Geschwind roses in public rose collections and in commerce today are addressed in another section of the article. Debatable identities are discussed by Buchmann and Unmuth for cultivars like **Freya**, **Creme**, **Schneelicht**, **Geschwinds Orden** and **Walküre** in detail. Others are discussed in a more cursory way.

The authors present the case of **El Ariana** (found in Norway) as a "most probable but not entirely confirmed" creation of Geschwind. Based on their study of connections between Rudolf Geschwind and Peter Lambert and Geschwind's own descriptions of his seedlings, Buchmann and Unmuth suspect that the hybrid moss **Goethe** (attributed to P. Lambert) might eventually be identified as a Geschwind rose.

There still are many questions about the fate of roses and seedlings Geschwind sold to nurseries in different countries. The two authors intend to make these issues part of their future research.

According to the findings of Buchmann and Unmuth the following roses in commerce as Geschwind's creations do not correspond with Geschwind's own descriptions and/or other historical descriptions:

Aurelia Liffa (Hybrid Setigera; 1886)
Caroline Bank (Hybrid Multiflora; around 1890)
Creme (Hybrid Canina; 1895)
Erlkönig (Hybrid Multiflora; 1886)
Ernst G. Dörell (Hybrid Multiflora; 1886)
Fatinitza (Hybrid Multiflora; 1887)
Freya (Hybrid Canina; 1910)
Geschwinds Nordlandrose II (Hybrid Multiflora; ?)
Gilda (Hybrid Multiflora; 1887)
Griseldis ("Nordlandrose/Northland rose; 1895)
Herzblättchen (Hybrid Multiflora; 1889)
Himmelsauge (Hybrid Multiflora; 1895)
Julius Fabianics de Misefa (Hybrid Tea; 1902)
Mercedes (Hybrid Multiflora; 1886)
Nymphe Egeria (Hybrid Multiflora; 1893)
Ovid (Hybrid Setigera; 1890)
Rotkäppchen (Hybrid Bourbon or Hybrid Polyantha; 1887)

Schneelicht (Hybrid Rugosa; 1886)
Theano (Hybrid Cinnamomea; 1895)
Virago (Hybrid Setigera; 1887)
Walküre (Hybrid Tea, clbg; 1909)

mix-ups, lost-and-found cultivars and a mysterious "World Rose"

Buchmann and Unmuth's article does an excellent job of introducing us to many marvellous Geschwind roses that have survived their breeder for more than 100 years. They also answer in great part whether the right names are attached to the right roses.

In my opinion, some of their findings, such as confirming **Parkfeuer** to be a creation of Geschwind, are downright exciting. Additional information gleaned from their article and conversations with the authors about various other rose cultivars follows⁴:

Geschwinds Orden: This rose has been observed for years together with **Gem of the Prairies** (Hybrid Setigera, Burgess 1860, introduced 1878 in Europe by Schwartz as **Bijou des Prairies**) in Baden. Buchmann and Unmuth consider the rose available today as **Geschwinds Orden** to be **Gem of the Prairies**. They also say that the "wrong" **Geschwinds Orden** is identical with other wrongly-identified Geschwind roses: **Nymphe Tepla**, **Gilda** and **Aurelia Liffa**.

There also is a beautiful found rose available under the name **Aurelia Liffa** which is different from **Gem of the Prairies**. But according to both Buchmann and Unmuth, it also does not resemble Geschwinds description of his **Aurelia Liffa**.

Himmelsauge: Observations of roses in commerce under this name suggested they might be identical with **Russeliana**. To prove this, Geschwinds **Zigeunerknabe** (**Gipsy Boy**) which is reported to be a descendant of **Russeliana**, was a valuable link. Comparative DNA analyses done by Prof. Anne Bruneau at the Université de Montréal not only confirmed **Zigeunerknabe** parentage but also showed **Himmelsauge** and **Russeliana** to be genetically identical.

Zacharula rubrifolia: Hybrid Canina, Geschwind 1895, was thought to be lost. Charles Quest-Ritson pointed out **Rubrifolia flore plena** from the Europa Rosarium Sangerhausen to Erich Unmuth. Researching this rose Erichs findings indicate that it might indeed be Geschwinds **Zacharula rubrifolia**. However, this has yet to be further confirmed as the rose has been growing at the Rose Cultivarium for only a few years.

Freya: The rose available as Geschwinds Freya is not in accordance with historical descriptions and has turned out to be **Rosa sancta**. The Europa Rosarium Sangerhausen has identified this rose as *R. x richardii* Richards.

Schneelicht: Roses grown under this name usually have semi-double flowers. However, according to Geschwinds description **Schneelicht** should be a climbing shrub with large, single flowers. There are clues that the correct **Schneelicht** might be the one still grown in the Rosarium Sangerhausen in Germany. This has yet to be confirmed.

Eugenie Marlitt: The rose was dedicated by Geschwind to the author Eugenie John (1825-1887) who used "Eugenie Marlitt" as her pen name. This rose has been involved in a number of mysteries. Even the name is a puzzle. There are two entries in A. Jägers famous *Rosenlexikon*.⁵ One is for **Marlitt, Eugen E.**, 1900 and the other for **Eugenie John**, 1902. The spelling of **Marlitt, Eugen E.** seems to be the result of a typographical error. And it also is highly improbable that Geschwind dedicated two rather similar roses to the author within two years. So Buchmann and Unmuth assume that the cultivars correct name is **Eugenie Marlitt**.

What is really striking, though, is how far **Eugenie Marlitt** (in the USA introduced and sold as **Mme. Eugene E. Marlitt**) actually has been spread. Gregg Lowery sums this up quite well:

Known by many names, and found around the world, "**Maggie**" in the USA, "**Pacific**" in Bermuda, "**Kakinanda Red**" in India, "**Julius Fabianics de Misefa**" at Sangerhausen, this is a rose for the world, adapted to more climates than perhaps any other old rose...⁶

In 1991 Erich Unmuth heard about a rose in the Brooklyn Botanical Garden labelled as **Eugenie Marlitt** and very similar to the found rose "**Maggie**" widely spread in the USA.⁷ When nurseryman Martin Weingart from Germany later saw "**Maggie**" growing in the Rose Cultivarium he thought it also exactly resembled the Geschwind rose **Julius Fabianics de Misefa** grown in the Europa Rosarium Sangerhausen. This was later confirmed by comparative plantings in Baden.

Interestingly, Peter Lambert in 1923 had **Eugenie Marlitt** and **Julius Fabianics de Misefa** as synonyms. Contrary to that, A. Jägers *Rosenlexikon* and Countess Choteks catalogues have entries and descriptions for both roses. According to Jäger both also were part of the Sangerhausen collection. So it is safe to assume that the two roses must have been mixed up at one time and one, **Julius Fabianics de Misefa**, must have been lost eventually.

There still are more surprises to be told. It had been suspected for some time that "**Pacific**", a found rose from the Bermudas, "**Kakinada Red**", a rose grown throughout India and a found rose from Taiwan and Japan, "**Zi Yan Fei Wu**", also were identical to **Eugenie Marlitt**. In 2009 DNA analyses at the University of Montreal confirmed these observations.

Last year genetic analyses via RAPD-PCR were performed at Florida Southern College⁸ with samples of "**Kakinada Red**" and "**Pacific**", two samples of "**Maggie**" from different locations and **R. laevigata** (as negative control). According to Ashley Wilson the

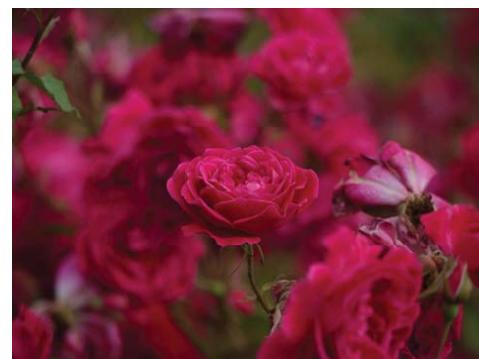
... results indicate that "**Kakinanda Red**" "**Pacific Rose**" and both "**Maggie**" samples are genetically identical.⁸

The study will be continued this year and most probably will include samples from a confirmed **Mme. Eugene E. Marlitt** from California as well as samples from **Julius Fabianics de Misefa** and **Eugenie Marlitt**, both from the Rose Cultivarium Baden. Results should be available by the end of 2012.

Roses of Rudolf Geschwind

(Photos by Andrea Buchmann ©)

... growing in Baden at the Rose Cultivarum (C) and Rosarium (R), e.g. 'Futtacker Schlingrose', (R) 'Gruß an Teplitz' (R) and 'Geschwinds Nordlandrose I' (R) – from top



Gruß an Teplitz, R



Erinnerung an Brod, C



Forstmeisters Heim, C



Erinnerung an Schloß Scharfenstein, C



Ännchen von Tharau, R



Futtacker Schlingrose, R



Wodan, C



Zigeunerblut, C



Leopold Ritter, R

Anna Scharsach, C

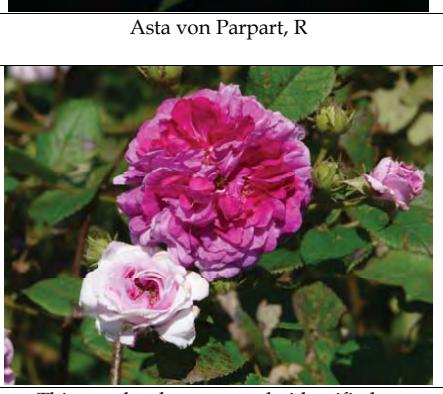


Eugenie Marlitt, R – wrongly labelled 'Julius Fabianics de Misefa' at Sangerhausen

Asta von Parpart, R



Bred by Rudolf Geschwind, not created by Peter Lambert: 'Parkfeuer', C



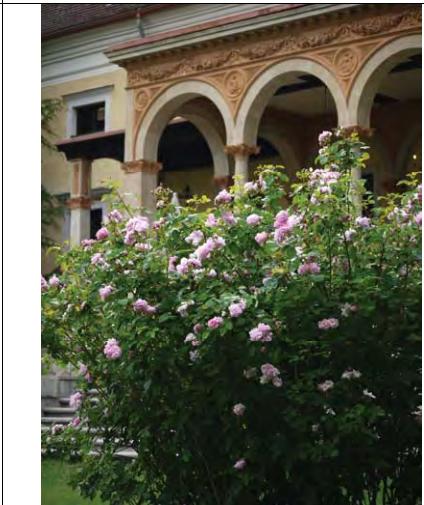
This rose has been wrongly identified as 'Himmelsauge', C



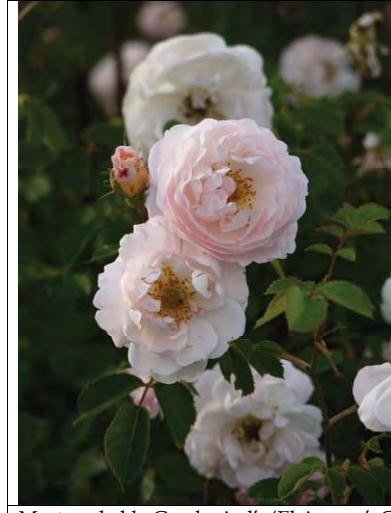
Geschwinds Schönste, C



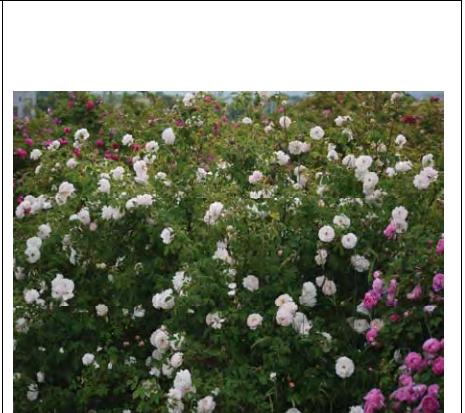
Theano, R – Debatable identity



Geschwinds Nordlandrose I, R



Most probably Geschwind's 'El Areana', C





Zigeunerknabe, R



Wrongly identified as 'Ernst G. Dörell', R



Debatable identity: 'Mercedes', C



Above: Zacharula 'Rubifolia fl.pl.' – debatable too; Mercedes & Zacharula, C



This rose is wrongly identified as 'Erlkönig', C



This rose seems not to be 'Griseldis', C

from Australia

Heritage Roses Australia report 2012

BY DI DURSTON, AUSTRALIA

Heritage Roses in Australia has an active Executive that changes its base from one state to the next state in the sequence every two years. The responsibility of the executive state is to publish four journals each year, to run a conference at the end of their term and to make decisions for the smooth running of the society. There is a six state rotation.

Numbers have always been static at 1,200 in the past, but there seems to be a slight change in recent times with numbers falling to 936. I think that younger gardeners are at this time not attracted to growing old roses. The reason being high density city living and more time spent at the work place. Another component is that our Rose Nurseries are not stocking old roses in large numbers. Consequently the lists of available roses is shrinking, with only the most popular dozen or so surviving the chop. In addition there is the

recent trend in gardening to use spiky plants and pebbles to give a dry garden look.

With this in mind it is very important to establish old rose repositories for future budwood distribution. Ruston Rose Repository has established a collection for Teas, Noisettes, and China roses. In Victoria there is also a repository for Alister Clark Roses, and in Western Australia there is a collection of Australian Bred Roses.

Regional groups hold meeting usually every month, and have displays of heritage roses at Spring and Autumn Rose Society Shows.

My main worry is that our participants and helpers are gradually getting to the silver haired stage of life and younger members need now to be encouraged to join heritage rose clubs.

The conferences are very popular and well attended, with pre and post conference garden tours and usually international speakers are invited as keynote. This year is a conference year and a very interesting program has been organized for the enjoyment of those who register. This years conference will be held in South Australia and if anyone would like further details they could go to the HRIA website.

Notes associated with 'Rudolf Geschwind revisited' article:

- 1) Quoted from the translation of an article by Laszlo Czobor, In: Servais Lejeune, *Rosenalmanach* 1979-1980, Lübeck: Weiland, 1989, p. 60
- 2) Quest-Ritson, Charles, *Climbing Roses of the World*, Portland, Cambridge: Timber Press, 2003, p.55
- 3) Buchmann, Andrea - Unmuth, Erich, 2011. "... bis zur Ueberreizung gelangte Sucht, der Blumenkönigin zu huldigen ..." Rudolf Geschwind (1829-1910). In: *Rosenjahrbuch* 2011, Gesellschaft Deutscher Rosenfreunde e.V., Baden-Baden: Aquensis Verlag, 43-133
- 4) These notes are mainly based on the text of the essay in the GRF 2011 annual and on interviews I conducted with A. Buchmann and Erich Unmuth recently.
- 5) Jäger, August, *Rosenlexikon*, 1936; Leipzig: Zentralantiquariat, 1970, p. 458
- 6) Quoted from a text about 'Mme. Eugene Marlitt' on www.vintagegardens.com
- 7) See, for example: Lowery, Gregg, Maggie – A Rose Mystery, 2006. In: *Rosa Mundi*, volume 21, number 1, Autumn 2006, Richardson, Tx: Heritage Rose Foundation, 28-39.
- 8) DNA research program of Dr. Nancy Morillo, initiated by Dr. Malcolm Manners; The study was/is done by Ashley Wilson; Information from Ms Wilson/quote from unpublished paper of 2011 study.

from New Zealand

Heritage Roses New Zealand report delivered to the WFRS at Sakura 2012

BY FRAN RAWLING, PRESIDENT HRNZI

Heritage Roses New Zealand Inc. continues to be an active society, consisting of seventeen regions and 660 financial members, each receiving four Journals per year. Included in each Journal over the last eighteen months have been surveys which encouraged members to express their thoughts to help guide the decisions made by the Executive Committee. In turn the Executive has encouraged regions to commit to planting heritage roses in public gardens. This necessitates regions working alongside city councils and local bodies to ensure that roses remain a feature of public plantings for people to enjoy for many years to come. Interest from our investments has been targeted for the project, with many regions taking up the challenge. Next summer we expect heritage roses to give pleasure to many.

Changes to constitution

Changes to the HRNZI Constitution objects were undertaken at the last AGM.

The two important additions were that the executive undertake activities to ensure members are given the opportunity to learn more about heritage roses, i.e. education. And secondly that conservation of heritage roses becomes an acknowledged focus of the society.

In celebrating its thirty-second year Heritage Roses New Zealand Inc. under the current National Executive based in Otago, has taken up these two challenges with enthusiasm.



our first National Conference

Firstly, planning is well under way to host the first HRNZI National Conference. Surprising as this may sound, New Zealand has hosted three International Heritage Roses Conferences in Hawera, Christchurch and Dunedin, but never a national conference.

The 2012 conference is to be hosted in Dunedin from 30 November through to 2 December. The focus of the conference is on the heritage roses New Zealand has lost in the past 200 years (our entire rose growing history), what we can do about this, and to establish ways members can track down and save our forgotten beauties. A forum is planned to debate this issue and registrants are invited to forward their questions to the panel.

Our conference opening features David Ruston with his highly acclaimed floral demonstration. Gregg Lowery and Peter Boyd are the key speakers and their attendance has our members buzzing with excitement. Two other main speakers are Murray Radka, a passionate collector of heritage roses, especially those no longer available through the catalogues, and Fiona Hyland, our and your editor, who will speak on the collections at the Dunedin Northern Cemetery.

A pre-conference tour, a two day tour to Southland, includes Invercargill's Jessie Calder Garden, winner of the prestigious HRNZI plaque for a significant collection of historic roses in a public garden. A post-conference tour to Central Otago will visit Murray Radka's vast heritage rose collection.

The programme and the registration form are on our website <http://www.heritageroses.org.nz>

recognising excellence

Our HRNZ objective of recognising valued members in the form of awards or presentations is again being actioned. Members have been asked to nominate a member who has made an outstanding contribution to the promotion of heritage roses for the prestigious Nancy Steen Award. The previous recipients are Sally Allison and the late Trevor Griffiths. Two other awards, recognising a planting of 'a significant collection of heritage roses in a public garden' and members who have contributed in an outstanding manner to promote the society, are also awaiting nominations. These awards will be announced and presented at the conference.

HRNZI Scholarship

The current HRNZI Scholarship recipient is Ann Chapman. This scholarship was set up to promote research into aspects of heritage rose growing in NZ. Ann's research has targeted the work of the late Ken Nobbs, a founder of HRNZI and breeder of many ramblers. Ann has been tracking his lost roses and researching the missionaries he named his roses after. This research will be presented at the Conference.

Project Rescue

'Project Rescue' has been initiated in the form of 'the NZ National Register of Heritage Roses'. In recent years heritage rose lovers in New Zealand have become increasingly aware of a looming crisis in the supply and security of the plants they love. For many years New Zealand has been blessed with a rich source of supply from numerous propagators and the knowledge and experience from our own internationally recognised rosarians. In our complacency it has taken some time to accept that both the supply and the experience are no longer as robust or secure as we have come to expect. Nursery businesses have closed down, import biosecurity measures have tightened dramatically, collections have disappeared, and many of our respected rosarians have retired or died.

In response to this crisis in 2011, the National Executive set up a group to formulate and set in

action a plan to save roses. Although this group has met just a few times, progress has been very heartening. There are three major goals to our rescue plan: discovery, rescue, and distribution.

Goal 1. The register of heritage roses

To these ends our first endeavour has been to establish a 'New Zealand Register of Heritage Roses' to record roses known to be in New Zealand, currently or historically, along with their current locality, where known.

Progress has been excellent. All members have been canvassed through our journal, the problem outlined and support requested. To date most of the rose collections in the South Island have been catalogued, or are scheduled to be recorded, by the end of this year. Some private collections have been catalogued as well. We have already discovered a large number of roses that are rare and commercially unavailable.

Goal 2. Rescue rare roses

Our second goal is to rescue the rare roses. Our philosophy is that we don't want any roses to be rare and endangered in New Zealand. We aim to achieve this by ensuring rose varieties are growing in a number of locations around the country. We have made great progress this season by collecting budwood from more than one hundred rare varieties and sending them to be propagated. The budwood has been donated from public collections, nurseries, and individuals.

Goal 3. Make rare roses less rare

The third goal of our plan will be actioned down the track when new plants of rare varieties have been propagated, and are made available to members and the general public.

To ensure that we don't find ourselves in another crisis of supply in a few years time HRNZ has adopted a new role. We will take control of our roses. Propagators who are offered our budwood will agree that it has value to us and we have a claim to it. They will be asked to agree that they do not delete any of our varieties or destroy the mother plants without informing us and allowing us to take the plant material back.

To ensure that less commonly grown varieties survive we will choose designated people and locations around the country to grow these varieties, and request Convenors within each area monitor their health and survival.

Finally, we recognise that our greatest security lies in the health and variety of roses within public collections and so are building strong relationships with Botanic Garden and City Council staff throughout New Zealand, with the aim of encouraging wider rose plantings and mutual support to maintain the health and vigour of the collections.

Excellent progress towards this goal has already been made in the South and the managers of several collections have shown real gratitude, and even relief, to have our support and expertise. We look forward to the day when we can place and replace rare roses in public collections where they can hold our budwood.

We believe this project will be ongoing. The rose register will be a living document which we expect will continue to grow. Over time we hope to see many more public collections of roses throughout New Zealand and are also hopeful that, with the added information and publicity this project brings, our members can be encouraged to become more adventurous with varieties they themselves choose to grow.

in conclusion

I feel Heritage Roses New Zealand is in good heart. By keeping our members informed and involved, by using publicity at every opportunity, and by continuing to plant heritage roses in public gardens, I believe this surge of interest will spark the public's enthusiasm to save our treasures.

And lastly, I wish to acknowledge the assistance of Murray Radka to prepare this report.



the Timaru Botanic Gardens
Species Rose Garden,
New Zealand



from New Zealand

the Timaru Botanic Gardens Species Rose Garden

BY PETER THOMSON, PARKS AND RECREATION UNIT,
HORTICULTURE OFFICER, TIMARU DISTRICT COUNCIL

The gardens address is King Street, Timaru, and has been declared a Recreation Reserve in accordance with Section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977 and administered by the Timaru District Council. The gardens area totals 19.7439 hectares.

History

The Species Rose Garden was developed at the top of a north facing lawn on the south side of the lower pond and by an internal through road.

One rose species was planted in the area in October 1989 as well as in the Top Pond Bed; the plants were grown from seeds exchanged with other overseas botanic gardens. The Parks Director was Graeme Paterson from 1982 – 1988, the Parks Foreman was Harry Travaille; Nurserymen were Graham Hollows and later Alistair Davey.

The first themed planting was completed on the 10 August 1992. These plants came from Trevor Griffiths Roses, a local grower who specialized in old and species roses. The planting contained fourteen types of rose species and two species hybrids. The garden was further developed in conjunction with Heritage Roses New Zealand. Bill Steans was Parks Director with Gary Foster as Horticultural Development Officer from 1989 - Present.

Other Nurseries to supply roses were Tasman Bay Roses, Karmea Wine & Herbs, D & S Nurseries, Trinity Farm Roses, several donations and seeds from many Botanic Gardens including, Goteborg (Sweden), Bonn, Gruga Park, Oldenburg and Palmengarten (Germany), Barnsley, Bristol, Cambridge, Harlow Carr, and Liverpool Botanic

Garden (United Kingdom), De Nancy, Monaco and Nantes (France), Lucca and Pisa (Italy), Shanghai Botanic Garden (China), Santa Barbara Botanic Garden and Berkley (United States of America), Geneva Botanic Garden (Switzerland), Madrid RJMB (Spain), Montreal (Canada), Lisboa (Portugal).

Today the garden contains 57 of the 100 to 150 species known, and further beds have been developed during this period to accommodate them without having to restrict their natural growth habits and form

Where to from here?

- ➊ Continue to source new species as and where available.
- ➋
- ➌ Promote as an Educational resource.
- ➍ Act as a supply for the production of these plants.

The garden is open to the public all the times and vehicles from 8:00am to dusk.

The garden was acknowledged as a Significant Planting in 2005 by Heritage Roses New Zealand Incorporated.

Rose species, hybrids and cultivars in the four beds.

- Rosa acicularis* Lindl.
- Rosa x alba* L. *Semiplena*
- Rosa x anemonoides* Rehder
- Rosa banksiae* Ait. var. *banksiae*
- Rosa banksiae* Ait. *lutea*
- Rosa banksiae* Ait. *lutescens*
- Rosa blanda* Ait.
- Rosa brunonii* Lindl.
- Rosa canina* L.
- Rosa canina* L. subsp. *canina* var. *dumalis* Baker.
- Rosa canina* L. subsp. *canina*
- Rosa canina* L. subsp. *subdumetorum* E. Schenk
- Rosa carolina* L.
- Rosa x centifolia* L.
- Rosa corymbifera* Borkh.
- Rosa corymbifera* Borkh. subsp. *corymbifera*
- Rosa davidii* Crepin. var. *elongata* Rehd. & Wils.

Rosa deseglisei Boreau
Rosa ecae hybrid Helen Knight
Rosa elegantula Rolfe.
Rosa elliptica
Rosa filipes Rehd. & Wils. Sir Cedric Morris
Rosa filipes Rehd. & Wils. Treasure Trove
Rosa foetida Herrm.
Rosa foetida Herrm. *bicolor*
Rosa foetida Herrm. Lawrence Johnston
Rosa foetida Herrm. *persiana*
Rosa foetida Herrm.
Rosa foliolosa Nutt. & Torr.
Rosa x fortuneana Lindl.
Rosa gigantea Collett. ex Crepin.
Rosa giraldii x moyseii
Rosa glauca Pourr.
Rosa gymnocarpa Nutt. x Torr. & A. Gray.
Rosa x harisonii Rivers. Harison's Double Yellow
Rosa helenae Rehd. & Wils.
Rosa henryi Boulenger
Rosa hirtula (Reg.) Nak.
Rosa horrida Fisch.
Rosa iberica Sennen & Elias 1928
Rosa laevigata Michx.
Rosa laxa Retz.
Rosa x macrantha hort. non Desp.
Rosa x macrantha hort. non Desp. Raubritter
Rosa majalis Herrm.
Rosa micrantha Sm.
Rosa x micrugosa Henkel.
Rosa x micrugosa Henkel. **Alba**
Rosa moschata Herrm.
Rosa moyesii Hemsl. & Wils. Eddie's Crimson
Rosa moyesii Hemsl. & Wils. Sealing Wax
Rosa moyesii Hemsl. & Wils. Denise Hilling
Rosa moyesii Hemsl. & Wils.
Rosa moyesii Hemsl. & Wils. Geranium
Rosa moyesii Hemsl. & Wils. Eddie's Jewel
Rosa mulliganii Boulenger
Rosa multiflora Thunb. & Murray.
 var. *cathyensis* Rehd. & Wils.
Rosa multiflora Thunb. & Murray.
Rosa nitida Willd.
Rosa nitidula Besser
Rosa nutkana C. Presl.
Rosa nutkana C. Presl. subsp. *melina* (Greene 1899)
 H.W.Lewis & Ertter
Rosa obtusifolia Desv.
Rosa x odorata (Andrews) Sweet. Old Blush 1793

Rosa x odorata (Andrews) Sweet. Park's Yellow Tea-scented China 1824
Rosa x odorata (Andrews) Sweet. Slater's Crimson China 1792
Rosa oxyodon Boiss. *forma haematodes*
Rosa x paulii Rehd.
Rosa pendulina L. var. *setosa* (Cremli) R. Keller
Rosa phoenicia Boiss.
Rosa pimpinellifolia L. Falkland
Rosa pimpinellifolia L. subsp. *spinosissima*
Rosa pimpinellifolia L. Double Yellow
Rosa pimpinellifolia L. Robbie Burns
Rosa pimpinellifolia L. Single Cherry
Rosa pimpinellifolia L. subsp. *spinosissima*
Rosa pimpinellifolia L. Stanwell Perpetual
Rosa pouzinii Tratt. & Rosac.
Rosa prattii Hemsl.
Rosa x reversa Waldst. & Kit.
Rosa x richardii Rehd.
Rosa roxburghii Tratt. *forma normalis*
Rosa roxburghii Tratt. *plena*
Rosa rubiginosa L.
Rosa rugosa Thunb. *alba*
Rosa rugosa Thunb. *Schneezwerg*
Rosa sempervirens L.
Rosa sericea Lindl. subsp. *omeiensis f. pteracantha*
Rosa setigera Michx.
Rosa soulieana Crepin.
Rosa species (canina like)
Rosa sweginzowii Koehne.
Rosa sweginzowii Koehne. **Macrocarpa**
Rosa tomentosa Sm.
Rosa villosa L. subsp. *pomifera*
Rosa webbiana Royle.
Rosa wichuraiana Crepin.
Rosa wichuraiana Crepin. *potereifolia*
Rosa wichuraiana Crepin. *Variegata*
Rosa woodsii Lindl. var. *woodsii*
Rosa woodsii Lindl. var. *fendleri* (Crepin) Rydb.
Rosa xanthina Lindl. *forma spontanea* Rehd.
Rosa x xanthina x pimpinellifolia
Rosa x polyantha Grandiflora
Rosa viridiflora
Rosa cooperi

from New Zealand

the Trevor Griffiths Rose Garden

BY PETER THOMSON, PARKS AND RECREATION UNIT,
HORTICULTURE OFFICER, TIMARU DISTRICT COUNCIL

The address of the garden is 1 Virtue Avenue, Timaru at Caroline Bay. The garden is administered by the Timaru District Council, PO Box 522, 2 King George Place, Timaru, telephone 03 6877200.

History of Rose Garden

(taken from information boards in the gazebo).

This Garden was established by the Timaru Beautifying Society to honour renowned South Canterbury rose grower, world authority on old roses and author, Trevor Griffiths. Nan Raymond, President of the Timaru Beautifying Society 1992 – 2002 envisaged the original concept believing that the life long work of Trevor Griffiths and his love of old roses should be celebrated in this way. Christchurch architect, Sir Miles Warren designed the garden, and Trevor's son and daughter-in-law, Bevan and Liz Griffiths, planted all of the 1200 roses. For two years they had prepared and nurtured 600 rose cuttings donated by Trevor Griffiths from his own collection. Modern specimens bred by English Rosarian, David Austin, grow with the early varieties. Generous support from the local community has contributed to the completion of the garden which has been gifted by the Timaru Beautifying Society to the citizens of the district for all to enjoy. The Trevor Griffith Rose Garden was opened by Her Excellency the Governor General of New Zealand, Dame Silvia Cartwright, on 10 December 2001."

At the time of planting Bevan Griffiths was continuing to operate Trevor Griffiths Roses at a new site in Pages Road, Timaru following the sale of the original nursery site at Arowhenua. The business has subsequently ceased trading.

People and organizations involved in donations and labour: Major Sponsors – 20; Major Contributors – 28; Donations of Labour – 24 Rose Contributors – 116; Arbors and Rose Beds – 59; Committee Members – 32

The landscape plans date from 1999 for the Garden and November 2000 for the Gazebo, both designed by Sir Miles Warren.

The Parks Manager is Bill Steans; Parks Liaison Officer is Gary Foster; Record keeping by Peter Thomson; Rose Dead Headers volunteer group leader Frances Glasby; and the Garden maintenance contractor is Sicon Ltd.

Honors and Awards received – New Zealand Gardens Trust Garden of National Significance. The website has some information on the garden.

Where to from here?

- ➊ Continue to maintain the garden and keep the theme of the beds design.
- ➋ Promote as an Educational resource and as part of the Festival of Roses.
- ➌ Act as a supply for the production of these plants should the need arise.

Open all the time to pedestrian access.
No vehicle access.

Roses in the garden

Rose family	cultivars
Noisettes	8
Ramblers	73
Climbers	20
Bed roses	262
Total	327

Roses	plants
Noisette	16
Rambler	119
Climbing	20
Bed	931
Total	1,068

roses in beds

A Shropshire Lad	Darling	Frau Cecilie Walter	Ispahan	Madame Eugene Resal	Nancy Steen	Radox Bouquet
Abraham Darby	De Meaux	Fred Loads	Jacqueline du Pre	Madame Hardy	Nestor	Red Coat
Adam Messerich	Brother Cadfael	Descemet	Fritz Nobis	Jacquenetta	Madame Isaac Pereire	Redoute
Agathe Incarnata	Buff Beauty	Deuil de Paul Fontaine	Fru Dagmar Hartopp	Jacques Cartier	Madame Knorr	Reine de Saxe
Agnes	Burbank	Dorothy Howarth	Fruhlingschnee	James Mason	Madame Lauriol de Barny	Reine des Centfevilles
Alba	Burgundy Rose	Dove	Fruhlingsgold	James Mitchell	Madame Lombard	Reine des Violettes
Alchemist	Buttercup	Dr Grill	Fruhlingsmorgen	James Veitch	Madame Louis Laperriere	Rene D'Anjou
Alfred de Dalmas	Caporosso	Dr Jackson	Frunlingtunde	Jane Austin	Madame Louis Leveque	Reve d'Or
Alice Hoffman	Captaine Basroger	Duc de Cambridge	General Gallieni	Janet's Pride	Madame Melanie Soupert	Rival de Paestum
Aloha	Captaine John Ingram	Duc de Fitzjames	General Kleber	Jean Ducher	Madame Moser	Rivers George IV
America	Cardinal Hume	Duchesse d'Angouleme	General Schablikine	Jeanne d'Arc or Amelia	Madame Pierre Oger	Robert le Diable
Amy Robsart	Cardinal de Richelieu	Duchesse de Montebello	Geoff Hamilton	Jeanne de Montfort	Madame Plantier	Robin Hood
Anais Segales	Celestial	Duchesse de Verneuil	Ghislaine de Feligonde	Jenny Wren	Madame Zoetmans	Rose a Parfum de Grasse
Angela	Celina	Duke of Edinburgh	Giuletta	John Clare	Magnifica	Rose d'Hivers
Angelina	Celine Forestier	Duke of York	Glamis Castle	Jubilee Celebration	Maid Marion	Rose de Rescht
Anna Olivier	Celsiana	Dusky Maiden	Gloire de Dijon	Jude the Obscure	Maiden's Blush, Great	Rose du Maître d'Ecole
Annie Vibert	Centifolia	Eglantyne	Gloire de Ducher	Juno	Maiden's Blush, Small	Rose du Roi
Antonia d'Ormois	Ceres	Ellen	Gloire de France	Katerina Zeimet	Maigold	Roseraie de L'Hay
Applejack	Cerise Bouquet	Ellen Willmot	Gloire de Guilan	Kathleen	Manning's Blush	Rosette Delizy
Archiduc Charles	Champion of the World	Elmshorn	Gloire de Rosamanes	Kathleen Harrop	Marechal Davoust	Rosy Cushion
Archiduc Joseph	Champlain	Else Poulsen	Gloire des Mousseux	Kathryn Morley	Marechal Niel	Rote Max Graf
Arethusa	Champney's Pink Cluster	Emanuel	Gloire Lyonnaise	L D Braithwaite	Marie Bugnet	Rugspin
Ash Wednesday	Chapeau de Napoleon	Emilia Plantier	Goethe	L'Ouche	Marie Jeanne	Rushing Stream
Ausonius	Charles Albanel	English Elegance	Golden Celebration	La Reine Victoria	Marie Louise	Safrano
Autumn Delight	Charles Austin	English Garden	Golden Moss	La Ville de Bruxelles	Marie Van Houtte	Sally Holmes
Autumn Sunset Cl.	Charles Darwin	Erfurt	Golden Wings	La Virginale	Martin Frobisher	Sammy
Baby Faurax	Charles de Mills	Escapade	Grace	Lady Curzon	Mary Rose	Santa Rosa
Ballady	Charmi	Etoile de Hollande	Graham Thomas	Lady Hillingdon	Mary Rose	Sappho
Ballerina	Chaucer	Euphrates (Persica)	Great Western	Lady Penzance	Mayor of Casterbridge	Scarlet Fire
Baron Gonella	Chianti	Evelyn	Gros Choux d'Hollande	Lavender Lassie	Meg Merriles	Scepter'd Isle
Baroness Rothchild	Chinatown	Everest	Gruss an Aachen	Lawrence Johnston Foetida	Menage	Seafoam
Baronne Henriette de Snoy	Chloris	Eye Opener	Gruss an Teplitz	Leander	Menja	Semi-plena
Baronne Prevost	Christopher Marlow	F J Grootendorst	Hansa	Leda	Minette	Setina
Belinda	Clytemnestra	Fair Bianca	Happy Child	Leonie Lamesch	Mme Legras de St Germain	Sharifa Asma
Belle Amour	Commandant Beaurepaire	Fairyland	Heavenly Rosalind	Leverkusen	Molineux	Sir Edward Elgar
Belle de Crecy	Common Moss	Falstaff	Hebe's Lip	Lilac Charm	Monsieur Tiller	Sissinghurst Castle
Belle Story	Complicata	Fantin Latour	Heideraslein	Lillian Austin	Moonbeam	Sophie's Perpetual
Bengale Rouge	Comte de Chambord	Felicia	Heinrich Conrad Soth	Little Gem	Moonlight	Sophy's Rose
Benjamin Britten	Comtesse de Murinais	Felicite Parmenter	Henry Hudson	Little White Pet	Morgengruss	Prince Camille de Rohan
Blanc Double de Coubert	Comtesse Doria	Fellemburg	Heritage	Louis Gimard	Morning Mist	Souvenir de la Malmaison
Blanche Moreau	Comtesse du Cayla	Ferdinand Pichard	Hermosa	Louis XIV	Mousseline	Souvenir de St Annes
Blanchefleur	Cornelia	Fimbriata	Heroine de Vaucluse	Louise d'Arzens	Mozart	Souvenir de Philemon Cochet
Blush Hip	Cottage Maid	Financial Times Centenary	Hippolyte	Louise Odier	Mrs B R Cant	Souvenir d'un Ami
Botzaris	Cottage Rose	Florence Mary Morse	Honorine de Brabant	Lucetta	Mrs Doreen Pike	Sparrieshoop
Bouganville	Country Living	Fortune's Double Yellow	Ilse Krohn Superior	Lucia	Mrs F F Prentice	St Cecilia
Boule de Neige	Country Music	Four Seasons White Moss	Incarnata	Macrantha Raubritter	Mrs Oakley Fisher	Prosperity
Bow Bells	Damascena Bifera	Francesca	Indigo	Madame Alfred de Rougement	Mrs Paul	Prospero
Bredon	Danae	Francine Austin	Ipsilante	Madame de Wattville	Munstead Wood	Quatre Saisons Blanc Mousseau
Brennus	Dapple Dawn	Francis Dubrieul	Irish Fireflame	Madame Ernst Calvat	Mutabilis	Suaveolens
						Surpasé Tout
						Suzanne

Sweet Juliet
Symphony
Teasing Georgia
Tess of the d'Urbervilles
The Alexandra Rose
The Alnwick Rose
The Bishop
The Countryman
The Dark Lady
The Herbalist
The Mayflower
The Miller
The Pilgrim
The Prince
The Prioresse
The Reeve
Thisbe
Till Euhlenspiegel
Titian
Tour de Malakoff
Tradescant
Trevor Griffiths
Trier
Triomphe des Luxembourg
Tuscany
Tuscany Superb
Typica
Ulrich Brunner
Unica Alba
Vanity
Variegata di Bologna
Viridiflora
Wenlock
White Cecile Brunner
White Duchesse de Brabant
White Grootendorst
White Gruss An Aachen
White Sparrieshoop
White Wings
Wichmoss
Wife of Bath
Wild Eve
Wilhelm
Will Scarlet
William Allen Richardson
William Lobb
William Shakespeare
Winchester Cathedral
Windflower

Windrush
Worcestershire
Yellow Button
Yellow Charles Austin
Yellow Dagmar Hastrup
York & Lancaster
Yvonne Rabier
Zenobia

Roses on arches

Gloire de Dijon
Claire Jacquier
Maréchal Niel
Blanc Pur
Lamarque
Madame Alfred Carriere
Desprez a Fleur Jaune

Climbing Roses

Adam
American Pillar
Awakening
Blossomtime
Cecile Brunner
Chaplins Pink Climber
Cupid
Dainty Bess
Etoile de Hollande
Guinee
Lady Hillingdon
Lady Waterlow
Meg
Nancy Hayward
New Dawn
Richmond Climber
Shot Silk
Sombreuil
Souvenir de la Malmaison
White New Dawn

Rambling Roses

Albatross
Albatross
Alberic Barbier
Albertine
Amethyste
Anne Marie Cote
Aristide Briand
Aryshire Splendens
Auguste Gervais
Ayshire Splendens
Blairi No 2
Bleu Magenta
Bloomfield Courage
Blush Rambler
Blushing Lucy
Bonfire
Buttercup
Carissima
Chevy Chase
City of York
Crème
Crimson Shower
Donna Marie
Dorcus
Dorothy Perkins
Dundee Rambler
Ealseas Golden Rambler
Eisenach
English Wedding Day
Ethel
Felicité et Perpetue
Fernand Tanne
Francis E Lester
Francois Juranville
Francois Poisson
Frau Albert Hochstrasser
Frau Octavia Hesse



from South Africa

news from the Heritage Rose Society of South Africa

BY BARBARA LONG, CHAIRMAN.

The South African Rosarium was officially launched in 2009.10.21 and we were very privileged to have the World President Sheenagh Harris and Dr Gwen Fagan as guest speakers.

Sheenagh Harris' opening speech of the S.A. Rosarium in Bedford, read as follows: This is probably the most exciting happening in the rose world of South Africa since Gwen wrote her book *Roses at the Cape of Good Hope*.

Dr Gwen Fagan travelled up from Cape Town especially for the launch and gave a talk on the tenacity of Old Roses. By the way she has just had the third edition printed that is absolutely magnificent.

Dr Gwen Fagan designed the garden and her architect husband designed the necessary buildings for the Rosarium.

I quote Gwen in saying "Bedford is a beautiful little town where roses thrive and where a group of very enthusiastic young people are ready to work hard to fulfill a dream that a number of keen South African rose enthusiasts have nursed for a number of years."

A suitable site was identified where the soil is deep and water is available, the surrounding hills and the old river-bed, form picturesque boundaries.

Dr D.J. Comyn one of our benefactors has kindly divided his own property to sell us a suitable erf for a very reasonable price. He generously made available a shed where donations of roses can in the meantime be nursed, as well as an ample donation of daily water.

The S.A. Rosarium would dearly like to own the property and will have to seek ways and means to raise funds in order to achieve this goal.

Ludwig Nursery, another benefactor donated 250 old roses to kick start the garden and he has since donated a further 250 roses.

We also have possible benefactors in Daniel Boulens, Lyon and Helga Brichet, Italy, donating bare-rooted roses.

Thanks to Wendy Kroon our World Representative for organizing the trust etc for the Rosarium.

Rose beds will be planted in families, starting with the Chinas, the smaller varieties forming hedges on the path sides and the larger varieties forming a backdrop. Similarly, other rose families will be confined to the following beds, again using the smaller rose varieties as path edgings.

Along the old river edge there are clumps of indigenous shrubs and trees already in place to which Species roses can be added.

The one boundary fence is already clothed in climbing roses.

To-date, we have planted Species, Gallica, Alba, Damask, Centifolia, Moss, China, Bourbon, Noisette, Old Tea, Rugosa, Hyb. Perpetuals, Pimpinellifolia, Wichurana and Barbier climbers.

In 2011.09.20, Gwen planted the first rose in the Rosarium, an Alba Celestial, surrounded with the Rosarium Committee.

Thereafter, we were kept busy all day carting roses and placing them for planting, the camaraderie was fantastic!



from Russia

the first Russian rosarian

2010 – 155th anniversary of
Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin

BY ALEKSANDR AND SVETLANA UKOLOVY

Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin was born on October, 28, 1855, in Vershina estate, not far from Dolgoje village in Pronskij dis-trict of Rjazansky province, Russia. He was the youngest of seven children although all his brothers and sisters died in early childhood. His mother, Maria Petrovna, died too, when he was less than five years old. Michurin spent his childhood in the wild. The estate was situated in the heart of the picturesque Russian stream-side forest, amid birches and oaks, alders and hazel groves, codlings, tall grass and flowers. The whole place, with its numerous brooks, gullies and ravines, hills, glades and margins, washed by Vershinovka and Viazovka rivulets, abounded with migratory birds and small animals.

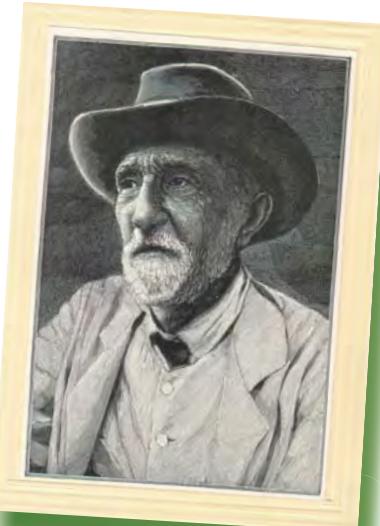
Ivan's father – Vladimir Ivanovich – subscribed to the published works of the Free Economic Society (Free Economic Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Husbandry), and received crop seeds and vegetable seeds as well as seeds of fruits from the Society. He carried out various experiments on fruits and ornamental plants and worked diligently on the crops in his garden.

Michurin became interested in plant growing while quite young. His favourite activity was collecting and sowing seeds, and the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants. While studying at home and in college in Pronsk Ivan Michurin spent all his spare time studying botany and working in the garden and in the apiary. In 1874 he married a daughter of a

worker – Alexandra Vasilievna Petrushina – who became an unselfish friend and assistant to the future great naturalist. In 1875 Ivan Vladimirovich started his first experiments on the breeding and selection of plants. The family's income was spent on purchasing new seeds and up-to-date editions on botany. In order to explore the condition of gardening in Central Russia, Ivan visited gardens in the Voronezh and Orlov regions, southeastern Byelorussia, a number of southern and southwestern districts of Russia, and some regions in Siberia. After ten years of intense work on selection Michurin created valuable varieties of apple tree – Antonovka Polutorufuntovaja (one-and-a-half-pound Antonovka), Renet Sugary, Renet Bergamot, Slavianka, Truvor; pear tree – Beree kozlovskaja; plum – Renclod zolotisty (goldish), Renclod shelonsky, sweet blackthorn and others. Winter-hardy varieties of cherries, almonds, grapes, cigarette tobacco, oil-bearing roses, etc. were first created in Central Russia by Michurin. By 1920, he had bred 154 new varieties of fruit, and had a large nursery at his disposal.

Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin died on June 7, 1935. Until the last moments of his life he dreamed of a wonderful garden where happy people from all over the world would live, he sought to bring the fruits of his creativity to millions of people.

Ivan Vladimirovich
Michurin



A.V. Antsiferov,
Candidate of agricultural sciences,
corresponding member of АНИРР, dendrologist.

Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin (1855-1935) is a world famous breeder of many varieties of apple, pear, sweet cherry, plum and other fruits (apricot, sweet cherry, grape, raspberry, gooseberry, currant etc.). However not many people know that he cultivated some varieties of lilac, mock orange, white acacia, lily, and about 30 varieties of roses.

Unfortunately, all of them are lost now (as well as most of varieties of other crops). Nevertheless the name of I.V. Michurin is the first name in the Russian history of selection of the Queen of Flowers. Just on roses, he worked through some aspects of the theory and practice of plant breeding (in particular, the doctrine of the selection of the initial forms for hybridization, the elements of technology of remote crosses, etc.).

On his site he had collected, for the times, a very rich collection of species roses: *Rosa alba*, *R. berberifolia*, *R. centifolia*, *R. cinnamomea*, *R. leucantha*, *R. lucida*, *R. lutea*, *R. lutescens*, *R. rubrifolia*, *R. pimpinellifolia*, *R. rugosa*, etc. and rose cultivars: Bourbon, Nuazetovye, Poliantovye, Tea, etc. Initially, the roses were tested in the conditions of Central Russia, before the best of them were included in the selection process.

The concise characteristics of foreign varieties of roses, given by I.V. Michurin after testing them in his nursery, are of some practical and historical interest. Here are some of them:

Baronne Adolphe de Rothschild (Vernet, 1868)
Hardy, high-quality, white-pink.



Baronne Prevost (Desprey, 1843)
Very hardy, abundantly blooming, double, polished, pink.

Belle Poitevine (Briant, 1895)
Middle high, pink flowers, semi-double.
Abundant blossom from spring to late autumn;
all in all, the suitable rose for northern and central parts of Russia.

Celine Forestier (Frouillard, 1860)
Hardy, abundantly blooming, very fragrant,
double, yellow, the most beautiful and rewarding.



General Jacqueminot (Roussel, 1853)
Hardy, semi-double, shining velvety red,
abundantly blooming, sweetly scented.



Horace Vernet (Guillot, 1867)

Winter hardy, sweetly scented, double, velvety purple.

**Jules Margottin** (Margottin, 1853)

Fragrant, cherry-red, though in many aspects it's worse than the first one [**Triomphe de L'Exposition** – A.A.], nevertheless should be considered the second.

La Reine (Laffay, 1843)

Hardy, abundantly blooming, fragrant, double, purplish-pink.

Louise Odier (Margottin, 1850)

Bourbon, fragrant, fully double, bright pink, abundantly blooming till autumn, hardy.

Marshall P. Wilder (Ellwanger et Barry, 1885)

Very hardy, double, very fragrant, shining-dark-cherry red, abundantly blooming.

**Safrano** (Beauregard, 1839)

Bright yellow, semi-double, abundantly blooming. Outstanding, both in hardiness and abundance of bloom, compared to other Teas.

**Souvenir de Dr. Jamain** (Lacharme, 1865)

Multiflorous, double, fragrant, purple-blush.

Triomphe de L'Exposition (Margottin, 1855)

Fragrant, carmine-red, velvety, the best of winter and wet hardy of all remontant roses.

Of the varieties of roses I. V. Michurin singled out wrinkled rose (*Rosa rugosa*). He wrote:

It is in all respects a beautiful species of roses for the middle and northern parts of Russia. Undoubtedly hardy, blooming profusely, with a remarkably beautiful, like shagreen, dark green leaves, it also showed extremely admirable quality for the flower-lovers - a continual bloom from early spring until the frosts of autumn. It is extremely resistant to powdery mildew, mould and rust, and if, though very rarely, the disease occurs, as could be seen, plants withstood these diseases very easily and the damage was almost invisible.

Among the varieties of his selection (**Noble**, **Buketnaya**, **Bicolorous**, **Zarya Vostoka**, **Sister of Dawn**, **Brother of Dawn**, **Double White**, **Kerb Pink**, **Kerb White**, **Lawny**, **Mother of blue**, **Mother of yellow**, **Mother of climbing**, **Svetlana**, **Tatyana Michurina**, **N.I. Kichunov**, **Neptune**, **Prince of Varangians**, **Prince Rurik**, **Cream**, **Fairy**, **Tsarina of Light**, **Ceres**, etc.), many carried the genes of this species.

I suggest taking a closer look at the Michurin's varieties of rose (the originator's data were used in their descriptions):

Bicolorous

Origins: *R. lutea Persian Yellow* × *R. damascena Kazanlyk*.

Plants of this sort are "... although not double flowers, but very beautiful in their dual colour - Chinese pink inside, the purely yellow outside. A very suitable rose as a pendant [here - in addition - A.A.] to the well-known *R. lutea bicolor*

Zarya Vostoka

Origins: *R. tusnelda* × *R. kamshatica plena*.

"Low in height, abundantly blooming, buds are long, pale-pink. Blooms are large, semi-double, very pale pink, turning into a completely pure white, blooms in the second half of June until frost, of course, enduring." Exterior (habit) of the plant is close to *R. kamshatica*, weak fragrance.

Prince of Varangians

Origins: *R. rugosa Comte d'Eprem* × *R. bifera Souven de William Wood*.

"bud is long, black-slate-red; big semi-double blooms. Of beautiful velvety dark-red colour scheme not found in *R. rugosa*. Blooms not so readily."

Prince Rurik

Origins: a seedling of varieties **Prince of Varangians**, pollinated with own pollen.

"The whole habit of the plant and blooms is quite similar to *R. rugosa* except for the dark colour of its medium sized semi-double flowers. Currently, I don't have this variety; in autumn 1896 it disappeared without trace after a visit of a

foreign lover of roses to the nursery, luckily I had gathered the first fruits of it."

Cream

Origins: a seedling of *R. lutescens*.

"Of middle height. Flowers are cream-coloured, quite double, perfectly-formed, medium sized. Abundantly blooming. Buds are yellow, good rose for the northern areas due to its hardiness."

Mother of Yellow

Origins: *R. lutea Persian Yellow* × *R. lutescens*

"First blossomed in 1899, has dark foliage shaped like **Persian Yellow**. Growth is strong, upright and tall. Thorns and their arrangement resemble *R. lutescens*. Bloom is very abundant. Fragrant, not double, of bright deep yellow colour, darker than that of **Persian Yellow**. Fruits are bright red, bulb shaped, each contains from 5 to 15 perfectly round seeds, differing in good germination, and finally, what is most important, this rose accepts pollination from almost all the known (by me) species of roses. Next, a new variety is not subject to disease, like powdery mildew and rust..."

Also, the roots of new roses, as I noted, did not suffer from fungus Asteroma.

Neptune

Origins: a seedling of Prince Rurik variety.

"Habit is quite similar to *R. rugosa*. Medium high. Stems are thick; the foliage is of a beautiful pale green colour. Blooms abundantly from spring until the snow in autumn. Buds are of a conic shape of medium length, black-reddish colour. Blooms are large, of reddish-blue- slate colour. Very rare unparalleled colour. The variety is "definitely hardy".



Rosa lutea
Persian Yellow

N.I. Kichunov

Origins: *R. lutea Persian Yellow* × *R. damascena*

Kazanlyk.

Plants of this variety have a "beautiful double blooms of light old-lace colour with a particularly fine fragrance. The plant is strong, three arshins high, of course, quite hardy, abundantly blooming."

Tatiana Michurina

Origins: Mother of Yellow (*R. lutea Persian Yellow* × *R. lutescens*) × *R. polyantha Clothiede Soupert*.

"The variety bloomed magnificently with full, perfectly-formed, double, strongly fragrant flowers of gentle floral white, kind of old lace shade.

Fairy

Origins: *R. tusnelda* × *R. rugosa Germanica*.

"Medium high, the shoots are thick ... Buds are long, of pure pink colour. Perfectly-formed, semi-double, beautiful pink blooms. Very abundant bloom begins in mid June until the snow ... In all respects it's a beautiful rose."

Tsarina of Light

Origins: (*R. lutea Persian Yellow* × *R. damascena* Kazanlyk) × *R. polyantha Clothilde Soupert*

"It has average growth, seldom reaching the height of three arshins; shoots a red-dark brown, dotted with a bit more thorns than the *R. lutea*, and the shape of the leaf and its segments is more circular, much wider and duller serrated, with more matte surface of the leaf plastins. Then, the foliage does not have a specific flavour as *R. lutea*'s leaves. Continuous abundant blooming, every single bloom stays not fading for a very long time... Blooms are full, double, of regular shape; bright silvery-pink colour, have an extremely strong and very pleasant fragrance. Harsh winters in our area this new variety stands without protection.

During comparative experiments in distillation (in an arranged by me indoor apparatus) of the flowers of this new variety and of Kazanlyk oil-bearing rose it turned out that Tsarina gives a better distillate [rose oil - AA], both in quality and quantity." "This is the first Russian oil-bearing rose."

Rosa rugosa Germanica

Ceres

Origins: *R. rugosa Germanica* × *R. rugosa*

Comte d'Epren.

Medium high, shoots are very thick, very thorny. Fine foliage. The buds are massive, long, of dark purple colour. Blooms are very large, of a beautiful regularity (that is a rarity in *R. rugosa* and its varieties) vase shaped form, of pure purple colour, almost full double. Blooms from spring until frost. No doubt, hardy."

Having learnt about the wonderful varieties of roses created by I.V. Michurin, Sophia Andreyevna Tolstaya - the wife of Leo Tolstoy - came to visit him. The great Russian writer and his wife were very fond of roses and Ivan Vladimirovich, out of respect and admiration for the personality and literary talent of Leo Nikolajevich Tolstoy, presented them some planting stock of his best varieties of roses as a gift.

Ivan Vladimirovich considered rose

Mlechnotsvetnaya the best rootstock for varietal roses: *R. leucantha* Bieb. represents itself, in all respects, as an ideal rootstock for cultivated varieties of roses. Extraordinarily strong growth, even, smooth neck, and rare thorns, the complete absence of root offshoots and outstanding stamina - are the main advantages of this type of rose. Not to mention the fitness/adaptability/suitability for grafting of stem rose, *R. leucantha* is simply irreplaceable for ordinary inoculation into the collet. None species of roses accept inoculation of all types of roses on themselves so easily, and there is no stock for grafted roses to grow on so luxuriantly as on *R. leucantha*.



In the records of I.V. Michurin we can meet some advice on agricultural methods of growing roses, which partly may be used by modern rosarians:

The best soil for roses is loam: clay admixed with river sand, nourished with decayed cow manure and leaf mould.

It is far better to plant in autumn; when planting, of course, the rose requires strong pruning, leaving no more than 5 branches; before planting dip roots into clay with manure. After planting it is useful to cover with a gray ground, leaving open three *vershka* of the top. During the summer, one should 10 times water it with the fertilizer.

In winter, roses need to be covered – be wrapped round with felt and straw, and shrubs – with some earth on top of straw or spruce branches, and again a little earth, so that it would not be scattered by wind. In the spring – open gradually.

Ivan Vladimirovich's tips on diseases of roses are still relevant:

The best antidote to [powdery mildew] is spraying plants with a solution of three *zolotniks* of copper sulphate and three *zolotniks* of quicklime in a *shtoff* of water.

Rust on roses can be completely destroyed by my newly discovered mixture, consisting of the juice of the... sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*). Rust develops due to infection of plants by parasitic fungi (*Phragmidium subcorticium*), which can be destroyed by the double or triple application of the milk of sow-thistle. The juice is obtained as a drop in the cut stem of the plant,

In other notes Michurin wrote about a similar effect when using wild lettuce, or Molokan (*Lactuca scariola*). Milk of these plants, according to Ivan Vladimirovich, is effective when directly applied on the affected areas and when sprayed as an aqueous milky solution.

Though the varieties of I. V. Michurin's rose selection are lost, we still have his records and several publications on various aspects of rose-growing, in particular, recommendations on selection of the initial parental pairs for hybridization, on technology of pollination, planting seeds, caring for seedlings, etc.

It's no wonder that a great friend of I.V. Michurin, the largest national expert on horticulture, gardening and ornamental horticulture, doctor of agricultural sciences, the author of the book published in St. Petersburg *Culture of Roses Grown Out-doors and Under Glass* (the first edition in

1893) and the album *300 Best Varieties of Roses* (1911) Nikolai Kichunov (1863 - 1942), called Ivan Vladimirovich "the first Russian rosarian".



postscript

I. V. Michurin intended a special place for ornamental plants. He wrote:

"Our socialist cities should be beautiful..."

Our country possesses huge plant wealth even for decorative purposes...

The most valuable and most beautiful breeds are in the deep woods on the far outskirts...

...the vast of our country has the world's diversity of tulips, lilies, amazingly beautiful orchids, roses, hyacinths, gladioli. What a Lonicera – honeysuckle, jasmines, a velvet tree, a Chinese ash! Or the most beautiful and enduring plant of Altai – red-colour maral [*Rhododendron dahuricum* - Dahurian rhododendron - AA], blooming even in the snow...

There could be given multitude of such examples...

Not only should the soul but the appearance of our country should be the most beautiful in the world!"

Quick Reference of Russian weights and measures

arshin – some 71 cm; vershok (pl. vershka) – some 4, 5 cm; zolotnik – some 4, 3 gr; shtoff – some 1, 23 l.